DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 121 489 RC 006 828

TITLE	Louisiana Annual Rural Manpower Report. ES-225, 1972.
INSTITUTION	Louisiana State Dept. of Employment Security, Baton Rouge
REPORT NO	ES-225
PUB DATE	72
NOTE	72p.; For related documents, see ED 092 286, RC 009 826-828 and RC 009 127
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$3.50 Plus Postage
DESCRIPTORS	*Agricultural Laborers; Annual Reports; Automation; *Economic Factors; *Employment Trends; Farm Labor; Industry; Labor Force; *Manpower Utilization; Migrant Workers; Public Relations; Rural Development; Rural Farm Residents; *Rural Population; Seasonal Laborers; Statistical Data
IDENTIFIERS	*Louisiana; Rural Nonfarm Residents

ABSTRACT

The Rural Manpower Service Section of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security provided recruitment, placement, and other Employment Service programs to the agricultural and rural non-agricultural populations. Goals of the Rural Manpower Service were to: serve the agricultural workers and rural population in accordance with existing Federal and State laws, policies and regulations established by the U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration and the Department of Employment Security; promote maximum utilization of the resident work force in the rural non-agricultural establishments and in the production of agricultural products and by-products; collect, analyze and disseminate information pertaining to the agricultural and rural labor market; and participate in programs designed to offer effective solutions to labor problems affecting the rural communities. This 1972 annual report presents data on Louisiana's economic and employment trends, the impact of mechanization and other changes in production methods on seasonal hired workers, recruitment and utilization of farm workers, rural development and other community program activities, and public relations. Tabular data pertain to farm placement operations, composition of interstate farm migrant groups, and interstate seasonal agricultural clearance activities. An outlook for the coming year is presented. (NQ)

****
* Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished *
* materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort *
* to obtain the best copy available. Nevertheless, items of marginal *
* reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality *
* of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available *
* via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not *
* responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions *
* supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original. *
****

ED121489

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

LOUISIANA

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

ES-225

1972

Prepared by
Rural Manpower Service
Louisiana Department of Employment Security
F.C. Doyal, Jr., Administrator

RC 006828

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. ANNUAL SUMMARY

Subject	Page Number
Planning	1
Changes in Administrative Organization	1
Pre-Season and In-Season Meetings	2
Special Arrangements for Recruitment Made in Cooperation with Other Agencies	2
Economic Trends	4
Value of Agricultural Crops in Louisiana	4
Forest Products	10
Louisiana's Seafood Industry	15
Employment Trends	17
Seasonal Hired Farm Workers	17
Regular Hired Farm Workers	19
Impact of Mechanization and Other Changes in Production Methods on Seasonal Hired Workers	21
Machine Use	21
Skills Required in Machine Use	21
Changes in Seasonal Labor Requirements Relative to Type Workers and Length of Employment	22
Anticipated Trends in Machine Use	22
Other New Production Methods or Modifications	22
Recruitment and Utilization of Farm Workers	23
Local	23
Annual Worker Plan	23
Housing Inspections	24
Special Recruitment Programs for Youth	24
Rural Development and Other Community Program Activities	25
Public Relations	28
Evaluation and Recommendations	29
Evaluation	29
Recommendations	31
Table 1. Selected Data on Farm Placement Operations in 1972	32
Worksheet A. Day-Haul Activities by Town, at Points Operated by State Agency	33
Table 2. Composition of Interstate Farm Migrant Groups	34
Table 3. Interstate Seasonal Agricultural Clearance Activities in 1972	35

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART II. OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

Outlook for the State..... 37

Outlook for Agricultural Areas..... 38
Upper Red River Cotton Area..... 38
Delta Cotton Area..... 41
Lower Red River Cotton Area..... 43
West Sugar Cane Area..... 45
East Sugar Cane Area..... 47
Strawberry Area..... 50
Tung Nut Area..... 53
Rice Area..... 53

PART III. ATTACHMENTS TO REPORT

Information Stations and Seasonal Offices..... 56

Special Studies..... 56

Attachments..... 56

PART I

ANNUAL SUMMARY

ES-225

YEAR 1972

STATE Louisiana

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

PART I. ANNUAL SUMMARY

PLANNING

The recruitment, placement and other Employment Service programs as they apply to the agricultural and rural non-agricultural segment of the population are carried out by the Rural Manpower Service Section of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security.

To develop its programs of service to the agricultural and non-agricultural segment of the population, the Rural Manpower Service Section established the following goals:

1. To serve the agricultural workers and rural population in accordance with existing Federal and State laws, policies and regulations established by the U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, and the Department of Employment Security.

2. To promote maximum utilization of the resident work force in the rural non-agricultural establishments.

3. To promote maximum utilization of the resident work force in the production of agricultural products and by-products.

4. To collect, analyze and disseminate information pertaining to the agricultural and rural labor market.

5. To participate in programs designed to offer effective solutions to labor problems affecting the rural communities.

The principal responsibility for achieving these goals rest with the Rural Manpower Service Field Representative in fifteen (15) Area Offices located throughout the State of Louisiana. In addition to the fifteen (15) Area Offices with an identifiable Rural Manpower Program, all other area offices designate or assign certain personnel to serve the rural areas within their jurisdiction.

A. CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

A total of 120.9 man years or positions were allocated to serve the rural areas in Fiscal Year 1973. This represents an increase of 30.3 man years over the number allocated for fiscal year 1972. The increase attributed to an increase in direct services rendered primarily to food stamp applicants and in PEP activities.

In an effort to expand service to rural people the Louisiana Agency established a new area office, on a trial basis, in a predominatly rural area not previously served effectively. Also a mobile office trailer has been put into operations as a sub-office of an existing area office. The mobile trailer office is located in an urban classified parish (county), and also serves a rural parish (county) which, in the past, did not receive full service because of its outlying location in relations to an established office. Both of the aforementioned trial offices provided basic application, placement, and employer relations activities. Specialized services

for both applicants and employers were provided by the neighboring established office on an as-needed basis.

B. PRE-SEASON AND IN-SEASON MEETINGS

Rural Manpower Service Personnel participated in a number of pre-season and in-season meetings during 1972. Among the more important were:

1. NATIONAL RURAL MANPOWER CONFERENCE
This conference was held in San Diego, California, January 10-12, 1972. Mr. J. S. Goodman, Director of Field Services, and Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service attended the conference. Mr. Ray participated in the plenary session: State Plans of Service-A Key to Equity.

2. LOUISIANA RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AND COUNCIL MEETING
This meeting was held January 27, 1972, at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. A panel of USDA staff representatives discussed Rural Development at the National Level.

3. TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SPRING RURAL MANPOWER - FARM LABOR PLANNING CONFERENCE
This conference held in Stoneville, Mississippi, on May 17-18, 1972, was attended by Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service.

4. LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE CONFERENCE
This converence held at Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on May 20, 1972, was one of several conferences held for the purpose of determining the problems of the local rural population and exploring means of solving these problems.

Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service, participated in these conferences including several planning sessions as Rural Manpower Representative for the Agency.

5. USDA HEARING ON WAGES AND PRICES FOR LOUISIANA SUGAR CANE
This hearing held in Houma, Louisiana on June 21-22, 1972, was attended by Mr. Percy Brignac, Labor Market Analyst III and Mr. A. P. Frymire, Labor Market Analyst II.

6. LOUISIANA RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AND COUNCIL MEETING
This meeting was held July 28, 1972 at Bossier City, Louisiana. Representatives from various state and local agencies attended. Mr. Tom P. Pollock and Mr. Frank E. Reilly represented Louisiana Department of Employment Security.

C. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECRUITMENT MADE IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Mr. Elwood Kiel, Manpower Specialist of the Wisconsin State Employment Service, visited the Lafayette and New Iberia Area Offices to discuss recruitment of cannery workers for the Wisconsin State Canners and the Baker Canning Company, Thersa, Wisconsin. Eleven workers were hired.

Mr. W. B. Bellian and Mr. Joe Batiste, employer representatives for Wisconsin State Canners, engaged in recruitment in the New Iberia area. Twenty-four workers were hired.

Hiring authority was again extended by the Connecticut agency to recruit labor for the Shade Tobacco Growers Agricultural Association. Only 16 workers were shipped compared to 28 in 1971, and 265 in 1970.

ECONOMIC TRENDS:

During the past year, as in previous years, the cost of production continued to rise. The most notable of the increased costs are mechanized equipment, transportation, labor and herbicides. To meet this crisis, Louisiana agricultural employers are cooperating with various components of government and private industry in making adjustments in the production, processing and marketing of agricultural products in an attempt to cut costs.

Because of economics associated with size, farmers with large operations have tended to be the most successful in cutting cost per acre or unit of production. Various studies in this State and other states show labor and machinery cost dropped sharply with increase in size of farms. As a result of the rising cost of production, many small farms are unable to sustain an equal balance between income and cost, and are being forced out of operation. Consequently, as a result many small farmers are selling out to the large combine and in effect reducing the number of operating farms in Louisiana.

The number of operating farms in Louisiana during 1972 was estimated at 50,500 or some 500 less than reported in 1971. However, acreage for farms has increased from some 12,300,000 acres in 1971 to some 12,750,000 acres in 1972. The majority of the acreages have gone into the production of cotton and soybeans.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS IN LOUISIANA

The value of Louisiana's agricultural field crops, fruits and nuts, was estimated at $540,197,000 or $88,050,000 more than reported in 1971. The increase is attributed to increased acreage in sugar cane and other crops, production per acre in some crops, and higher per unit prices received from produce. The total returns from all agricultural activities, including livestock, nursery and greenhouse, forest products and government payments totaled $877,130,000 or $91,184,000 greater than the $785,946,000 reported in 1971.

The following is a summary of economic values of selected crops:

The value of production of principal vegetable crops, watermelons, and strawberries grown in Louisiana in 1972 totaled $6,696,000, according to the Louisiana Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This was 14 percent below the 1971 value of $7,786,000 and 9 percent below the 1970 value of $7,363,000.

Ranked in order of decreasing value, Louisiana truck crops and corresponding value of production in 1972 are as follows: strawberries, $2,052,000; tomatoes, $1,282,000; green peppers, $1,155,000; cabbage, $902,000; snap beans, $569,000; watermelons, $564,000; and processing vegetables, $172,000.

Strawberries

Strawberries continue to be the State's most valuable truck crop, with the 1972 production valued at $2,052,000. This is 13 percent below the 1971 crop value, but about equal to 1970. Production of all strawberries totaled 72,000 hundredweight, down 11 percent from last year, and 15 percent below 1970. Average price for strawberries in 1972 was 28.5 cents per pound compared with 29.0 cents in 1971 and 24.2 cents in 1970. Yield per acre at 60 hundredweight is 14 hundredweight below 1971 and 5 hundredweight below 1970. Harvested acreages were estimated at 1200 acres or 100 acres more than 1971.

Tomatoes

The fresh market tomato crop is valued at $1,282,000, down 31 percent from $1,865,000 in 1971 and down 26 percent from $1,733,000 in 1970. Production is estimated at 72,000 hundredweight, 22 percent below last year and 27 percent below 1970. Harvested acreage is indicated at 800 acres, the same as 1971 but 100 acres below 1970. Per-acre yield is indicated at 90 hundredweight, down 25 hundredweight from last year and 20 hundredweight below 1970. Average price received by growers was $17.80 per hundredweight compared with $20.30 in 1971 and $17.50 in 1970.

Green Pepper

Green pepper production in 1972 is valued at $1,155,000, 29 percent above last year and slightly more than 1970. At 77,000 hundredweight, production is up 7,000 hundredweight from 1971 and is 5,000 hundredweight above 1970. Yield at 55 hundredweight per acre is 5 hundredweight more than in 1971, but is equal to 1970. Average price, at $15.00 per hundredweight, is $2.20 above 1971, but $1.00 less than 1970.

Cabbage

Cabbage production in 1972 is valued at $902,000, 20 percent less than last year but 5 percent above 1970. Production is estimated at 221,000 hundredweight, 23 percent below last year, but 17 percent above 1970. Acreage harvested is estimated at 2,100 acres, 100 acres below 1971 but 300 more than 1970. Prices to growers averaged $4.08 per hundredweight, 15 cents more than than 1971, but 47 cents less than 1970.

Snap Beans

Snap beans for fresh market had a combined spring and fall production value this year of $569,000, 19 percent below 1971 and 38 percent below 1970. Total production in 1972 was 43,000 hundredweight, of which 34,000 hundredweight were produced in the spring and 9,000 hundredweight in the fall. This production compares with 52,000 hundredweight (49,000 spring and 10,000 fall), and 1970 production of 68,000 hundredweight (49,000 spring and 19,000 fall). Spring acreage is estimated at 1,100 acres and fall acreage at 300 acres, compared with 1,300 and 300, respectively, in 1971 and 1,400 and 550 acres in 1970. Spring bean prices averaged $12.90 per hundredweight, 20 cents more than 1971, but 90 cents less than 1970. Fall bean prices at $14.40 per hundredweight were down $2.80 from 1971 and $1.70 above 1970.

Watermelon

This year's watermelon crop is valued at $564,000, 11 percent above last year and 31 percent above 1970. Production this year of 254,000 hundredweight from 3,300 acres compared with 218,000 hundredweight from 3,300 acres in 1971, and 288,000 hundredweight from 3,600 acres in 1970. Yield per acre was 77 hundredweight in 1972 compared with 66 hundredweight in 1971 and 80 hundredweight in 1970. Average price received for the 1972 crop was $2.22 per hundredweight, 10 cents below last year but 72 cents above 1970.

Vegetables for Processing

Production of vegetables for processing (cucumbers and tomatoes) is valued at $172,000 in 1972. This compares with $338,000 in 1971 and $212,000 in 1970.

Production in 1972 was 2,000 tons from 400 acres, down from 2,800 tons on 890 acres last year and 2,750 tons on 1,140 acres in 1970.

Cotton

Acreage harvested for cotton in 1972 was estimated at 670,000 acres on the basis of reports from growers and acreage measurements. This is 170,000 acres more than harvested in 1971.

Louisiana cotton production in 1972 was estimated at 715,000 bales or 115,000 bales more than reported in 1971. The increase in production this year is attributed to more acreage. In 1972 average yield per acre was estimated at 512 pounds or 64 pounds less than reported in 1971. The value of the 1972 crop is estimated at $89,232,000 or $8,194,000 more than in 1971.

Rice

Acreage planted for rice in 1972 was 522,000 acres or approximately the same as reported in 1971. This would be 23 percent less than the acreage planted in 1968. Rice production in Louisiana this year was estimated at 19,967,000 hundredweight. Yield per acre was reported to be 3,825 pounds dry weight. The value of Louisiana's rice crop is estimated at $129,000,000 in 1972 as compared to $100,172,000 in 1971.

Sugar Cane

Acreage harvested in sugar cane for 1972 was estimated at 345,000 acres or 19,000 acres more than harvested in 1971. Average yield per acre was estimated at 27 tons per acre or 5.6 tons per acre more than reported in 1971. It was estimated that in 1972 Louisiana produced 9,315,000 tons of sugar cane or 2,345,000 tons more than produced in 1971. The total value of the 1972 crop was estimated at $117,742,000 or $44,495,000 more than reported in 1971.

Sweet Potatoes

Growers planted approximately 33,000 acres of sweet potatoes in 1972 or 2,000 acres less than reported in 1971. Average yield per acre was estimated at 10,000 pounds per acre or 1,500 pounds per acre more than reported in 1971. Total value of the 1972 sweet potato crop was estimated at $4,190,000 or $2,736,000 greater than reported in 1971.

Irish Potatoes

In 1972, production of Irish potatoes was estimated at 21,800,000 pounds. This is 1,500,000 pounds more than reported in 1971. It was estimated that 2,900 acres were harvested or approximately the same as in 1971. Yield per acre in 1972 was estimated at 7,500 pounds per acre or 500 pounds more than reported in 1971. The value of the 1972 Irish potato crop was estimated at $578,000 or $50,000 more than reported in 1971.

Pecans

Louisiana pecan production in 1972 was estimated at 14,000,000 pounds or 14,000,000 pounds less than reported in 1971. Total value of the 1972 pecan crop was estimated at $5,170,000 or $3,440,000 less than reported in 1971.

The following tables show acreage, production, and value of principal crops in Louisiana for 1972 with 1971 comparisons.

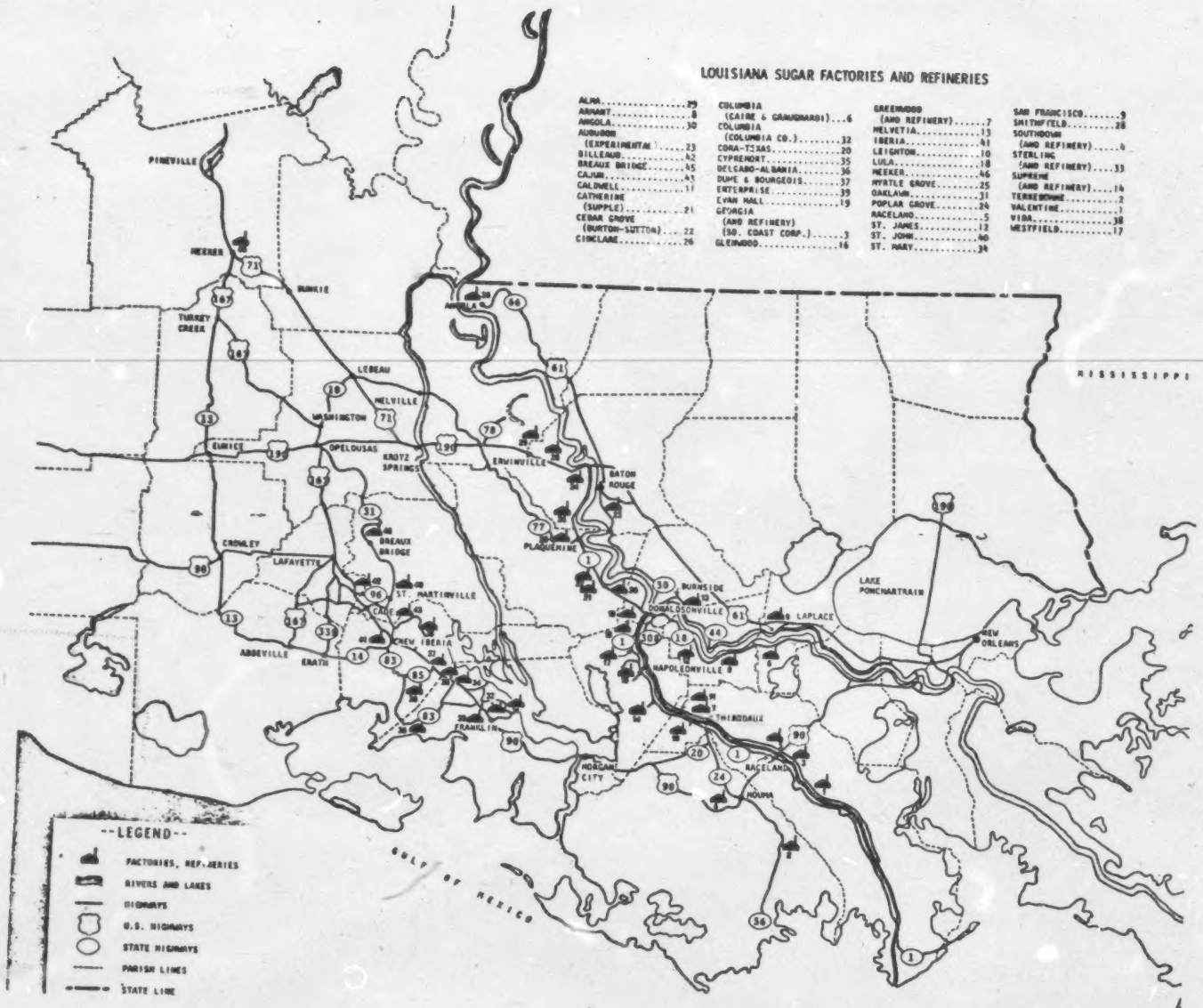
ESTIMATE OF ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE
OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN LOUISIANA 1971-1972

CROP	ACRES HARVESTED (1000 Acres)		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (1000 Acres)			VALUE OF PRODUCTION	
	1971	1972	Unit	1971	1972	Unit	1971	1972	1971	1972
Soybeans (Beans)	1,644.0	1,667.0	Bu.	24.0	23.0	Bu.	39,456.0	38,341.0	$119,552,000	$130,359,000
Rice	522.0	522.0	Lbs.	3800.0	3825.0	Cwt.	19,836.0	19,967.0	100,172,000	129,786,000
Cotton (Lint)	500.0	670.0	Lbs.	576.0	512.0	Bale	600.0	715.0	81,038,000	89,232,000
Cotton (Seed)	-	-	-	-	-	Tons	229.0	284.0	12,824,000	13,348,000
Sugar Cane	326.0	345.0	Tons	21.4	27.0	Tons	6,970.0	9,315.0	73,147,000	117,742,000
Sweet Potatoes	35.0	33.0	Cwt.	85.0	100.0	Cwt.	2,975.0	3,300.0	11,454,000	14,190,000
Hay	355.0	300.0	Ton	1.9	2.1	Ton	6,656.0	6,320.0	16,625,000	17,064,000
Sorghum Grain	42.0	41.0	Bu.	35.0	35.0	Bu.	1,470.0	1,435.0	3,059,000	1,507,000
Corn	108.0	86.0	Bu.	45.0	56.0	Bu.	4,860.0	4,816.0	6,269,000	6,935,000
Wheat	35.0	30.0	Bu.	23.0	23.0	Bu.	805.0	690.0	1,232,000	978,000
Irish Potatoes	2.9	2.9	Cwt.	70.0	75.0	Cwt.	203.0	218.0	528,000	578,000
Oats	14.0	14.0	Bu.	46.0	44.0	Bu.	644.0	616.0	535,000	474,000
Tobacco	.2	.2	Lbs.	850.0	600.0	Lbs.	170.0	120.0	139,000	98,000
Pecans	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000.0	14,000.0	8,610,000	5,170,000
Strawberry	1.1	1.2	Cwt.	74.0	60.0	Cwt.	81.0	72.0	2,349,000	2,052,000
Tomatoes	0.8	0.8	Cwt.	115.0	90.0	Cwt.	92.0	72.0	1,868,000	1,282,000
Cabbage	2.2	2.1	Cwt.	130.0	105.0	Cwt.	286.0	221.0	1,124,000	902,000
Green Pepper	1.4	1.4	Cwt.	50.0	55.0	Cwt.	70.0	77.0	896,000	1,155,000
Snap Beans (All)	1.6	1.4	Cwt.	33.0	31.0	Cwt.	52.0	43.0	705,000	569,000
Peaches	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000.0	7,000.0	560,000	875,000
Water Melons	3.3	3.3	Cwt.	66.0	77.0	Cwt.	218.0	254.0	506,000	564,000
All Other Crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,948,000	5,342,000
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$452,140,000	$540,197,000
Forest Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3,713,000	3,816,000
Nursery & Green House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,838,000	6,125,000
Livestock Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274,470,000	276,382,000
Government Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,785,000	50,610,000
TOTAL ESTIMATES CASH INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$785,946,000	$877,130,000

LOUISIANA VEGETABLE SUMMARY, 1972, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop	Year	Acres for Harvest 1/	Yield per Acre	Production	Price per Unit	Value 2/
		Acres	Cwt.	1,000 Cwt.	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
FRESH MARKET VEGETABLES:						
Snap Beans						
Mid-Spring	1972	1,100	31	34	12.90	439
	1971	1,300	32	42	12.70	533
	1970	1,400	35	49	13.80	676
Early Fall	1972	300	30	9	14.40	130
	1971	300	33	10	17.20	172
	1970	550	34	19	12.70	241
Cabbage						
Early Spring	1972	2,100	105	221	4.08	902
	1971	2,200	130	286	3.93	1,124
	1970	1,800	105	189	4.55	860
Green Peppers						
Early Summer	1972	1,400	55	77	15.00	1,155
	1971	1,400	50	79	12.80	896
	1970	1,300	55	72	16.00	1,152
Tomatoes						
Late Spring	1972	800	90	72	17.80	1,282
	1971	800	115	92	20.30	1,868
	1970	900	110	99	17.50	1,733
Watermelons						
Early Summer	1972	3,300	77	254	2.22	564
	1971	3,300	66	218	2.32	506
	1970	3,600	80	288	1.50	432
TOTAL FRESH MARKET	1972	9,000	-	667	-	4,472
	1971	9,300	-	718	-	5,099
	1970	9,550	-	716	-	5,094
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING 3/				Tons		
	1972	400	-	2,000	-	172
	1971	890	-	2,800	-	338
	1970	1,140	-	2,750	-	212
Strawberries: 4/						
Early Spring	1972	1,200	60	72	28.50	2,052
All	1971	1,100	74	81	29.00	2,349
	1970	1,300	65	85	24.20	2,057

1/ Acreage available for harvest, including mature acreage abandoned or only partially harvested because of low prices or other economic factors. 2/ Value is for marketing season and does not necessarily correspond to calendar year income. 3/ Cucumbers for pickles and tomatoes. 4/ Includes small quantities processed.


LOUISIANA SUGAR FACTORIES AND REFINERIES
ALMA.....29
ARNAUT.....8
ANGOLA.....30
AUDUBON (EXPERIMENTAL).....23
BILLEAUD.....42
BREAUX BRIDGE.....45
CAJUN.....43
CALDWELL.....11
CATHERINE (SUPPLE).....21
CEDAR GROVE (BURTON-SUTTON).....22
CINCLARE.....26
COLUMBIA (CAIRE & GRAUGNARD).....6
COLUMBIA (COLUMBIA CO.).....32
CORA-TEXAS.....20
CYPREMORT.....35
DELCAMBO-ALBANIA.....36
DUHE & BOURGEOIS.....37
ENTERPRISE.....39
EVAN HALL.....19
GONGIA (AND REFINERY) (SO. COAST CORP.).....3
GLENWOOD.....16
GREENWOOD (AND REFINERY).....7
HELVETIA.....13
IBERIA.....41
LEIGHTON.....10
LULA.....18
MEEKER.....46
MYRTLE GROVE.....25
OAKLAWN.....31
POPLAR GROVE.....24
RACELAND.....5
ST. JAMES.....12
ST. JOHN.....40
ST. MARY.....34
SAN FRANCISCO.....9
SMITHFIELD.....28
SOUTHDOWN (AND REFINERY).....6
STERLING (AND REFINERY).....33
SUPREME (AND REFINERY).....14
TERREBONNE.....2
VALENTINE.....1
VIDA.....38
WESTFIELD.....17
PINEVILLE
MEEKER
BUNKIE
TURKEY CREEK
LEBEAU
MELVILLE
WASHINGTON
EUNICE
OPELOUSAS
KROTZ SPRINGS
ERWINVILLE
BATON ROUGE
CROWLEY
LAFAYETTE
BREAUX BRIDGE
PLAQUEMINE
ST. MARTINVILLE
CADE
BURNSIDE
DONALDSONVILLE
LAPLACE
LAKE PONCHARTRAIN
NEW ORLEANS
ABBEVILLE
ERATH
CHEV IBERIA
NAPOLEONVILLE
THIBODAUX
FRANKLIN
MORGAN CITY
RACELAND
HOUMA
MISSISSIPPI
GULF OF MEXICO
--LEGEND--
FACTORIES, REFINERIES
RIVERS AND LAKES
HIGHWAYS
U.S. HIGHWAYS
STATE HIGHWAYS
PARISH LINES
STATE LINE

FOREST PRODUCTS

More than half of the land in the State is covered by forest. The more than 15 million acres of forest in Louisiana average out to be approximately five acres for each resident. Forest lands in Louisiana exceed farm land by approximately five million acres.

This valuable resource is the base of industries that play a major part in Louisiana's economy. The forest industries, those that make lumber and similar products, furniture, pulp paper and paper products, are directly dependent on forests for raw material. These industries mean jobs -- full-time jobs for about 40,000 persons and part-time jobs for thousands of others in woods and mills.

These mills annually turn out products valued at $300 million. This is about one seventh of the value of the State's entire industrial output. Products of Louisiana's wood using industries include lumber, face veneers for furniture, barrels, poles, turpentine, pine oil, pulp, paper and paperboard, and many other articles.

Even while supporting the busy forest industries, Louisiana forests are growing more wood each year than is being harvested from them. In both sawtimber-size trees and those of smaller sizes -- in softwoods and in hardwoods -- the annual growth of wood is nearly twice as great as the harvest.

Louisianians are fast becoming aware of the value of their forest resource. Aided and encouraged by progressive forest industries, the State has initiated programs of forest protection from fire, animals and other natural enemies. Louisiana is rapidly developing means to manage their woodlots for maximum production of quality timber and to grow trees as a continuing crop. Tree planting is turning idle or "lazy" acres into busy acres and thereby adding to the forest wealth. And each year more acres of well-managed woodlots as certified tree farms are enrolled in the industry-operated American Tree Farm System of growing timber as a crop on taxpaying lands.

Forest industries, government agencies and citizen organizations have joined forces to bring Louisiana's forests into full production as quickly as possible.

In the pages that follow is presented a brief picture of the extent and condition of Louisiana's forests as revealed in latest statistics and a glance at what is being done to make them more productive.

The Forest Area of Louisiana

Forests once covered more than three fourths of the area of Louisiana. Of the original 29 million acres of land included in the State's boundaries, 23 million were forested. This area comprised about 2.7 percent of the nation's forest. The only portions of the State that were not wooded were sea marshes along the coast and the prairie region of which Acadia Parish is now the center.

Clearing for agriculture and for cities, towns, subdivisions and roads -- and repeated burning after cutting in some areas -- have reduced Louisiana's forest area in just about the same proportion as has been the forest area of the nation. Today the Pelican State still has about 2.5 percent of the forest area of the United States.

Practically all of Louisiana's forests are classed as commercial forests. That means they are capable of producing timber crops of commercial value and they

are available for that purpose. It is from the 15,342,300 acres of commercial forests that the forest industries get their raw material.

Only a small amount of forest land in Louisiana -- 38,200 acres -- is non-commercial. This has been withdrawn from commercial use to serve other purposes.

Ownership of Louisiana Commercial Forests

The forest land of Louisiana is owned by more than 120,000 persons. The private owners hold more than nine-tenths of the commercial forest.

The governments -- federal, state, parish and local -- own a total of about 6.5 percent of the commercial forest land in Louisiana. The federal government is the largest of this class of owners with 5.4 percent of the total in national forests and other holdings.

Farmers own about a fifth of Louisiana's commercial forest land.

The Forest Trees of Louisiana

There are more than 200 species of trees native to Louisiana. Not all of these are found in all sections of the State, however. Their distribution is governed by climatic factors, soil characteristics such as texture and composition, the individual requirements of the species and the tolerance and adaptability of the trees to their environment.

Hardwoods -- oak, gum, elm and other broadleaf species -- occupy slightly more than half the commercial forest area. Pines -- the softwoods -- predominate on the remainder of the area.

Along the Mississippi River and the lower reaches of its principal feeders, and along the Red River, are mixed hardwood forests of gum, oak and tupelo. Mixed stands of loblolly and shortleaf pine cover large areas in the north central and central portions of the State. Longleaf pine, often mixed with slash pine, occurs principally in the southeastern and southwestern portions.

Forests in Louisiana's Economy

Louisiana's forest industry -- the industry that makes trees into scores of articles we use every day -- provides more jobs than any other manufacturing industry in the State. Almost one in every three persons employed in Louisiana industry is working in a forest-dependent mill or plant.

In addition to the people working full-time in the forest industry, there are thousands of others who earn some of their livelihood working part-time in woods and mills. Additional thousands are employed in business, trades and industries that transport, handle and process the products of the forests and the forest industry.

Products of Louisiana's forest industry in 1971 were valued at over $900 million. This is one-seventh of the value of the entire manufacturing output of the State. These products included pulp and paper, lumber, utility poles, furniture, railroad ties, boxes, crates, turpentine, veneer and many others.

The forest industry is a heavy taxpayer. In addition to the taxes paid on payrolls, properties and other taxable items, wood-using companies pay a severance

tax on trees harvested. In 1971 a total timber severance tax paid amounted to one and one-half million dollars. Seventy-five percent of this was distributed to the parishes, each receiving three-fourths of what it paid in the taxes.

Louisiana's Pulp and Paper Industry

The United States is the world's largest producer and consumer of pulp and paper. The people of the United States use upwards of 435 pounds per capita each year, world per capita consumption is 47 pounds. This country produces two-fifths of the world's supply of wood and pulp and nearly half of its supply of paper and paperboard.

Pulpwood is a major forest crop in Louisiana. In 1971 production of pulpwood exceeded 3,000,000 cords. There are 13 primary pulp and paper mills in Louisiana. A primary mill is one that either makes pulp from pulpwood or makes paper or paperboard from pulp made at another mill. In addition to the primary pulp and paper mills, there are other mills in Louisiana that convert paper and paperboard into finished articles for consumer use. Included among their many products are envelopes, corrugated cartons, grocery bags, wax paper, food containers and gummed labels and tape.

The lumber and the pulp and paper industries in Louisiana have joined hands to make better use of each tree harvested. With recently developed machinery which removes the bark from sawmill leftovers, much wood that was formerly discarded or used for fuel is now made available for pulpwood.

While the industry is striving for maximum production on company lands, it estimates it will have to depend on other private owners for much of its pulpwood. Even with company lands producing at full capacity, the industry expects to get at least half of its requirements from the lands of others.

The pulp and paper industry has been a leader in the practice of forestry in Louisiana and has done much to encourage other private landowners to follow its lead. Foresters employed by pulp and paper companies are working with farmers and other small owners to help them manage their lands and in teaching the fundamentals of good forest management.

Timber growth in Louisiana forests each year is nearly twice as great as the removal, in both sawtimber-size trees and in all trees five inches and over. This was determined in a recent survey conducted by the United States Forest Service in cooperation with forest industries. In sawtimber the excess of growth over removal is greatest in softwoods. In the smaller sizes the hardwoods show the greatest annual surplus.

Favorable as this picture is, foresters point out that the annual growth of timber in Louisiana is only about half its potential, due to the understocked condition of many stands. As more of the forest lands of the State are put under systematic forest management and given increased protection from wildlife, the annual growth will increase, thus permitting increased harvests.

For the State as a whole and for all stand sizes, sawtimber growth averages 200 board feet an acre.

Louisiana is a Tree Farm State

Louisiana's Tree Farm Program was launched under the sponsorship of the Louisiana Forestry Association in October, 1951, as part of the American Tree Farm

System. To aid in the development and extension of the program, the Southern Pine Association gave guidance and financial assistance.

A Tree Farm is a privately owned forest area of any size that is being used by its owner for the continuous production of repeated crops of commercial forest products and for other uses including water, wildlife and recreation. In order to have his lands certified as a Tree Farm, the owner must have demonstrated his intent and ability to manage his timber wisely and to protect it from fire and other destructive agencies. The Tree Farm Program is sponsored nationally by American Forest Products Industries, Inc.

There are 1914 Tree Farms in Louisiana, embracing 4,968,432 acres of woodland.

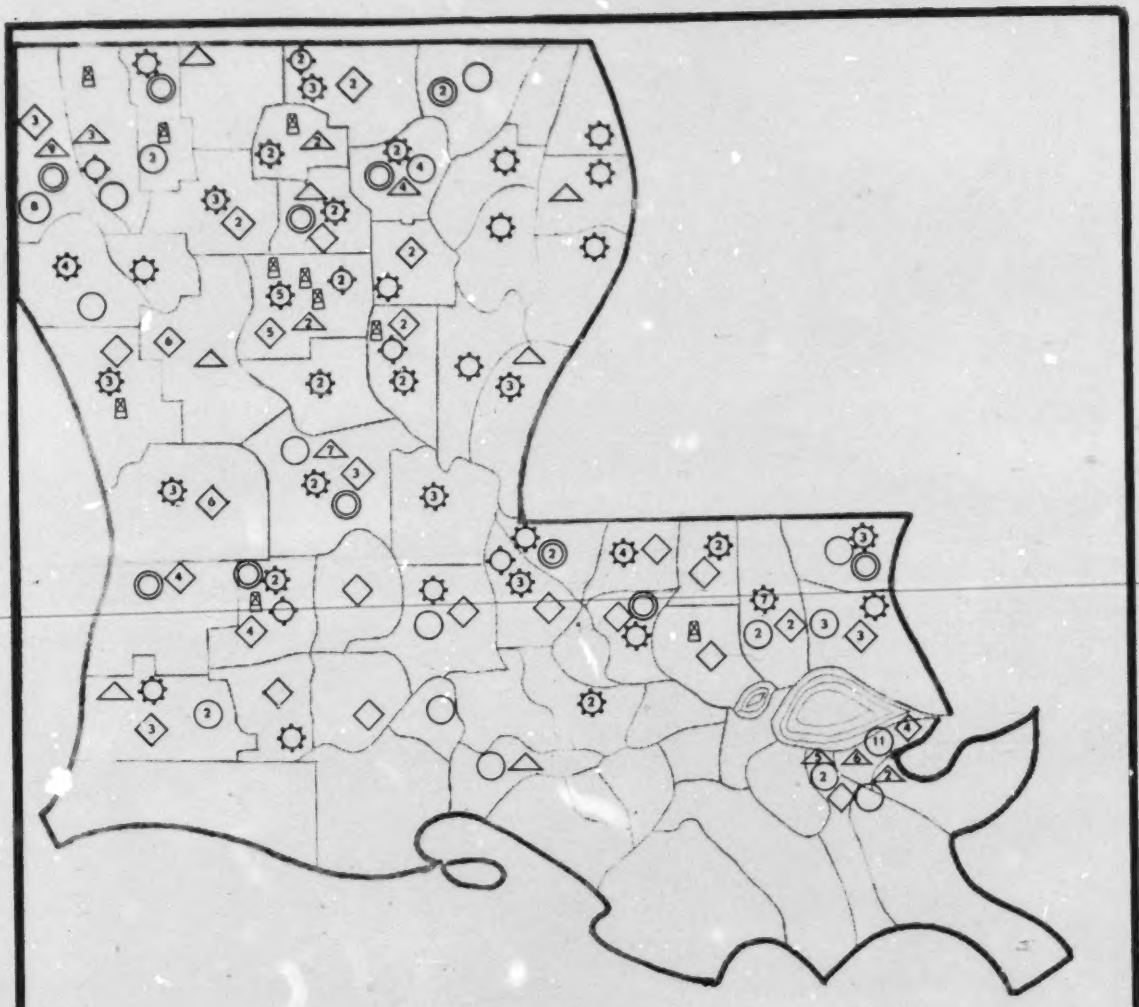
Reforestation in Louisiana

It is estimated there are nearly four million acres of lands in Louisiana that need to be regenerated. These lands are better suited to growing trees than any other crop.

Nature is a prolific tree planter. If seed trees are left after a timber harvest and if fires are kept out of the harvested area, Louisiana forests may reproduce themselves readily. But where seed trees are absent, man must plant or seed the area to bring back the forest.

Most of the tree planting in Louisiana has been done by private persons and industries and offers job opportunities to many of its citizens. The forest industries in particular have been active in reforestation over the years. To date they have been responsible for more than half the area of forest plantations in the State.

There are three forest tree nurseries in operation in Louisiana. One is an industry-owned nursery which produced more than eight million seedlings in 1970. The two state-owned nurseries at Columbia and Oberlin had a combined output of about 45 million in 1970.



LOUISIANA
WOOD-USING INDUSTRIES

- Sawmills
- Southern Pine Plywood
- Pulp-Paper Products
- Millwork, Veneer, Prefab.
- Particle Board, Chip & Stud Mills
- Furniture-Fixtures
- Miscellaneous

LOUISIANA'S SEAFOOD INDUSTRY

ECONOMIC VALUE

The seafood industry in Louisiana plays a very significant role in the state economy. In terms of dollar vlaue, Louisiana's landings in 1971 (data not available for 1972) was estimated at 1,396,214,000 pounds valued at $72,630,000, an all time record. The following table shows a comparison of dollar value and landings for the years 1969, 1970 and 1971.

Items	1969	1970	1971
Landings	1,084,000,000 lbs.	1,114,127,000 lbs.	1,396,214,000 lbs.
Dollar Value	$56,200,000	$62,380,000	$72,630,000

During 1971 Cameron, Louisiana led all U. S. landings with 427,600,000 pounds and was 9th in all U. S. landings in dollar value ($11,800,000). Other leading Louisiana landings included Dulac-Chauvin area with 296,000,000 pounds and 4th in the nation; Morgan City with 202,700,000 pounds and 5th in the nation and Empire with 186,100,000 pounds and 6th in the nation. Other leading areas in Louisiana in dollar value included Dulac-Chauvin with $14,700,000 and 4th in the nation; Morgan City with $9,100,000 and 10th in the nation and Empore with $8,700,000 and 11th in the nation.

Landings by Species 1971 (Information for 1972 not available)

Fresh Water Landings.....2,116,000 pounds
(Includes Buffalo fish, Carp, Catfish, Garfish and Gaspergou)

Salt Water Landings.....2,423,000 pounds
(Includes Cabio, Croaker, Drum (black), Drum (red), Flounder, Kingwhiting, Mullet, Pompano, Sea Catfish, Sea Trout (spotted), Sea Trout (white), Sheephead, Snapper (red), Spanish Mackerel, Spot, Tripletail)

Shellfish Landings

Crabs (hardshell)	3,711,000 pounds
Crabs (softshell)	1,012,768 dozen
Crawfish (fresh water)	138,000 pounds
Oysters	403,839 pounds
Turtle (fresh water)	4,000 pounds
Turtle (sea)	3,000 pounds
Shrimp	47,448,000 pounds

1970 Economic Summary of Selected Species

Shrimp

Shrimp landings in 1970 totaled 90.9 million pounds with a dockside value of 34.6 million dollars, an increase over 1969 of 8.1 million pounds (10 percent) and 1.3 million dollars (4 percent). Brown shrimp comprised 47 percent of all landings with white shrimp comprising 49 percent. Sea bobs mixed with a few pink and royal red species made up the remaining 4 percent.

Oysters

Oyster landings in 1970 yielded 8.6 million pounds of meats worth $3.6 million at dockside. Landings were down 540,000 pounds (6 percent) in volume and $338,000 (9 percent) in value below 1969. Similar to 1969, but contrary to normal production years, most of the lands (80 percent) were used by the raw trade. Canning plants operated on a very limited scale due to the shortage of oysters on wild reefs. Raw processors used a large volume of Texas oysters to supplement local supplies. Dockside prices generally ranged from $3 to $4 per sack.

Hard Crabs

Hard crab landings in 1970 totaled 10.3 million pounds and was valued at $928,000, down 12 percent in volume and 13 percent in value below 1969. The lower landings were due partly to catch quotas being placed on the fishermen. During the heavy production period quotas were imposed on fishermen because of a shortage of experienced crab meat pickers. In September and October, extremely low meat yields forced processors to limit production. Fishermen received an average of 9¢ per pound for hardcrabs--slightly less than the average last year.

Menhaden

Menhaden landings in 1970 of 959.8 million pounds surpassed the 1969 record catch by 103.6 million pounds or 12 percent. The heaviest concentration of fishing effort was in the central and western coastal waters. Sixty-three purse seiners with an average season catch of over 15 million pounds of menhaden per vessel operated out of Louisiana ports during the year. The market was generally steady with good prices paid for menhaden products.

Finfish

Finfish landings in 1970 used for human consuption were 15.0 million pounds valued at $2.9 million--slightly above last year in both volume and value. Fresh-water species (10.8 million pounds) made up 72 percent of the finfish catch and 76 percent of the value ($2.2 million). The leading fresh-water species, buffalofish and catfish, had light gains while garfish and sheepshead (gaspergou) made corresponding declines. Landings of saltwater fish approximated the 1969 catch; the minor increases of some species were offset by declines of others. The pompano catch was increased by casual fishermen using handlines when the run was good during the winter, a number of workers on offshore oil rigs fished for premium-priced pompano during off-duty hours. The foodfish market was generally steady with only seasonal changes in demand. Prices were mostly steady at last year's level.

EMPLOYMENT

An estimated total of 11,000 individuals were employed in 1971 in commercial fishing. Of the total 11,000 employed, approximately 8,800 individuals were employed full time (more than 50 percent of the year) and 2,200 employed part time (less than 50 percent of the year).

In addition to the above, an additional 9,923 individuals were employed in processing and wholesale establishments. In the processing establishments approximately 3177 full time and 4612 part time or seasonal workers were employed in 122 processing plants. Also some 491 full time and 643 part time or seasonal workers were employed in 113 wholesale establishments.

The above does not reflect thousands of more workers employed in related industries.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS:

Employment trends in 1972 followed a near normal pattern throughout the first nine months of the year. Excessive rains during the latter part of the year, while not disrupting growth patterns, did delay harvest and reduced employment of seasonal workers. Activity timetable for most labor using crops occurred on schedule.

As in the past, the acreage, production, market, mechanization and other technological advances, weather conditions and availability of farm workers continued to dominate employment. In most major crops, mechanical and other technological interventions neared a saturation point which under favorable conditions developed a rather loose ratio between acreage and employment of hand labor. In good weather which allowed maximum utilization of mechanical and other technological advances, employment of seasonal hand labor was at a minimum. On the other hand, adverse weather conditions which prohibited effective use of mechanical and other technological methods usually meant that employment of seasonal labor was high. Therefore, in those crops which are almost 100 percent mechanized the employment of seasonal labor was almost completely governed by weather conditions. In those crops such as vegetables, which are almost completely dependent on hand labor, acreage, production and market conditions continued to play the major role in employment.

In the following sections employment trends of both seasonal and year-round workers are discussed more in detail.

SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS

Seasonal employment of agricultural workers decreased slightly in 1972. The decrease is attributed to a more normal crop timetable and the reduction of acreage in such labor using crops as hot peppers, cucumbers and other vegetables, plus a more normal sugar cane planting season and the reduced pecan production in 1972. Also in 1972 more favorable weather conditions during the first nine months of the year enabled growers to utilize mechanical and other technological advances.

The following table shows the trend in agricultural employment for the years 1971 and 1972.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS - 1971-1972

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1972	2500	1425	2650	5000	8500	8775	6225	5575	6225	11225	10200	7400
1971	1500	1575	2475	3750	7175	9650	8725	4900	5900	12525	10850	7450

A brief summary of seasonal employment trends for selected crops follows:

Strawberries - Employment in planting increased from a peak of 1200 in December of 1971 to a peak of 1800 in December of 1972. The increase is attributed to more favorable weather conditions and increased acreage. The same is true for the increase in cultivation. A slight decrease occurred at peak employment during harvest because of lower production and market value.

Sugar Cane - Because of Hurricane Edith and general adverse weather conditions during 1971 employment in planting, cultivating and harvest of sugar cane was

up considerably. In 1972 a more normal crop timetable existed and good weather conditions permitted farmers to utilize mechanical equipment. Because of the above, the demands for hand labor were reduced. During the harvest season excessive rains hampered field work and slowed mechanical harvest operations, but did not increase labor needs. Most growers did not employ additional hand labor to scrap sugar cane as the cost would not justify the amount salvagable.

Hot Peppers - Employment decreased in all three phases of hot pepper production. The reduction was due to reduced acreage. In the Baton Rouge area during 1971, approximately 100 acres of hot peppers were planted, whereas in 1972, area farmers did not plant hot peppers. In the New Iberia area, employment in hot pepper production remained almost unchanged in 1972.

Rice - Employment in rice rose during 1972. The rise is attributed to favorable weather conditions, a more normal crop year, and the availability of individuals for farm employment.

Soybeans - An increase in acreage during 1972 coupled with favorable weather conditions accounted for the increase in use of seasonal hand labor during planting and cultivation. In 1971 rains and extreme soil moisture reduced labor demands because growers were unable to complete planting and had to, in some cases, eliminate cultivation. Ideal weather conditions in 1972 allowed growers to plant and cultivate maximum acreage. As a result, seasonal hired labor increased from 450 in planting in 1971 to 525 in 1972. Also employment rose from 375 in 1971 to 675 in 1972 during cultivation. Employment during harvest at peak was the same in 1972 as reported in 1971, however, wet weather conditions during the latter part of the harvest season in 1972 was approximately the same as reported in 1971 and resulted in seasonal labor demands being below normal in both years.

Cotton - Employment in cotton production increased in planting and harvest but decreased in cultivation. The decrease in cultivation was attributed to ideal weather conditions in 1972, which allowed farmers to utilize chemical week controls more effectively. The increase in planting and harvest was attributed to increased acreage.

Pecans - Employment in the pecan harvest declined sharply in 1972 because of low production. During 1971 pecan production was extremely high and labor demands were up proportionately. Employment in pecan harvest is almost totally dependent on production.

Vegetables - The production of vegetables in Louisiana is not mechanized. As in the past the vegetable industry is dependent on hand labor and offers seasonal employment in every month of the year. In 1971 an average of 1296 seasonal workers were employed monthly, whereas in 1972, an average of 1346 seasonal workers were employed monthly. This represents approximately 50 more workers employed per month in 1972. The increase is attributed to increased acreage and production in some vegetable crops such as bell pepper, cabbage and tomatoes. In 1971 during the peak month of June approximately 3625 seasonal workers were employed as compared to 3250 during the peak month of June in 1972. The reduction in peak during the month of June is attributed to decreased demands in cucumber harvest. During 1971 a peak of 1150 seasonal workers were employed in cucumber harvest during June, whereas in 1972 during June only 450 seasonal workers were employed. The decline in demands for cucumber workers was in the Baton Rouge area where growers greatly reduced their acreage and in Hammond because of scalding and weak market conditions. Consequently, the season was shortened considerably. An increase in demands was noted in all other vegetables such as shallots, okra, peas, etc.

All Other Crops - With the exception of tung nuts, employment in crops such as wheat, oats and other feed grains remained relatively unchanged. The tung nut production is greater than in the past several years and employment was up slightly. Prospects are also good for a continued rise in demand for tung harvest in January 1973. Seasonal demand in Irish potatoes were down because of market and weather conditions. In all other crops and general farm activity, seasonal demands rose slightly in 1972 for various reasons, the most notable being increased acreage, increased production and market conditions.

REGULAR HIRED WORKERS

The following table indicates the number of regular hired agricultural workers in Louisiana for the years 1969-1972.

YEAR	NUMBER OF REGULAR HIRED
1969	20,550
1970	20,350
1971	20,450
1972	20,300

As noted in the table above, employment of regular hired workers has shown very little change in the past four years.

In 1972 there was little or no change in skill requirements from that of the previous year. The number of skilled agricultural workers willing to accept full time agricultural employment continues to decrease. Most skilled workers, because of economic reasons, prefer to work in non-agricultural industries.

Regular hired or year-round workers are usually recruited from the ranks of the unskilled seasonal work force and are trained on the farm to perform the duties of semi-skilled and skilled workers. Thus in view of a declining seasonal labor force and with modern farming practices requiring the use of increasing complex equipment, it is becoming progressively more difficult to secure unskilled workers with the ability and aptitude to train and learn the task required of the modern farm employee. A majority of these unskilled workers who become skilled or semi-skilled will leave agricultural employment for jobs in non-agricultural industries because of economic reasons. In Louisiana, rice, cotton, soybeans, sugar cane, dairy, nursery, egg and poultry farms and stock ranches employ a majority of the regular hired work force.

PEAK SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT

SELECTED CROPS 1971-1972

CROP	ACTIVITY	1971 PEAK MONTH	1971 NUMBER EMPLOYED	1972 PEAK MONTH	1972 NUMBER EMPLOYED
Strawberry	Planting	December	1200	December	1800
	Cultivation	March	300	March	500
	Harvest	April	1150	April	1100
Sugar Cane	Planting	October	3125	October	1975
	Cultivation	June	575	May	500
	Harvest	November	2775	November	2125
Hot Peppers	Planting	April	100	April	75
	Cultivation	July	150	August	75
	Harvest	October	450	October	300
Rice	Planting	April	125	April	150
	Cultivation	July	75	June	50
	Flooding	June	125	June	150
	Harvest	September	175	September	325
Soybeans	Planting	June	450	May	525
	Cultivation	July	375	July	675
	Harvest	October	475	October	475
Feed Grains & Hay	Planting	April	25	April	50
	Cultivation	June	275	June	325
	Harvest	August	1350	October	1275
Cotton	Planting	May	375	May	400
	Cultivation	July	2175	July	1050
	Harvest	November	850	October	1175
Pecans	Planting	February	50	March	50
	Cultivation	July	25	July	25
	Harvest	November	1850	November	900
Vegetables	Planting	April	475	April	500
	Cultivation	July	600	May	825
	Harvest	June	3300	June	2850

IMPACT OF MECHANIZATION AND OTHER CHANGES IN PRODUCTION METHODS ON SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS

Much has been written concerning the impact of mechanization and other technological advances on seasonal hired farm labor. There is no question that the impact has been tremendous over the years but the effect has become more gradual and difficult to discern in recent years. There were no new mechanical innovations in 1972. Seasonal employment was down from the previous year by approximately 50 workers per month. Some of this reduction can be attributed to advances in mechanization and more knowledgeable use of herbicides and insecticides, but weather conditions continue to play a major role in seasonal employment.

Manufacturers continued to improve models and farmers continued to phase out old equipment for models with more power, speed and row capacity. Six and eight row equipment is now standard. There were no major changes in production methods from the previous year that affected seasonal labor.

A. MACHINE USE

Production of many of the crops in Louisiana are nearly completely mechanized. This is true of cotton, soybeans, rice, hay and corn. Mechanical slip cutters, transplanters and harvesters are now widely used in sweet potatoes. The number of mechanical sugar cane planting machines in operation during 1972 was approximately double the number used in 1971. Reports from the field indicate that mechanical planters proved successful during the normal planting season in 1972. It is predicted that their use will become more prevalent in coming year The use of bulk loading equipment for sugar cane continued to increase. This was true not only in the fields where mobile units picked up the cut cane and loaded it on field wagons, but also in the transfer of cane to carriers by mobile hydraulic derrick units. Heavy duty units on the mill yards are replacing the old stationary derricks. Louisiana's vegetable crops are basically for fresh market use and are hand picked.

B. SKILLS REQUIRED IN MACHINE USE

The skillful operator of modern farm equipment is in constant demand. Men with the technical proficiency to operate the complicated farm equipment of today can demand and get much higher wages in industry than they can on the farm.

In addition to possessing the physical prerequisites of depth perception and arm, hand and foot coordination, he must be highly specialized. His expertness must be manifold, in that, he must be equally proficient in the operation of numerous pieces of farm machinery. His knowledge must extend into the characteristics of chemicals, their use and proper application. He must be able to adjust multiple row equipment to obtain maximum efficiency. Since in most cases he is responsible for the maintenance of extremely expensive equipment he should possess some mechanical ability and be able to perform preventive maintenance.

C. CHANGES IN SEASONAL LABOR REQUIREMENTS RELATIVE TO TYPE WORKERS AND LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT

The use of larger more efficient machines with greater row capacity and speed is shortening the harvest season. Labor requirements remained about the same as 1971. Demand continues for equipment operators and mechanics. The nucleus of the seasonal hired force consisted of local elderly men and women supplemented by teenage youth during holidays and the summer months.

D. ANTICIPATED TRENDS IN MACHINE USE

With a normal sugar cane planting season in 1972, mechanical planters proved their merit. More than twice the number of these machines were used in 1972 than in 1971 and it is predicted that even more will be used in 1973. Mobile bulk loading equipment was used extensively in the sugar cane fields. Work is presently being done by several equipment companies to develop a more reasonably priced machine that will cut cane and load it at the same time, thus eliminating the field loader.

Mobile derricks are rapidly replacing the old stationary derricks at transfer points and on mill yards. Work continues on development of a practical sugar cane detrashing machine and on the perfection of a mechanical hot pepper harvester.

E. OTHER NEW PRODUCTION METHODS OR MODIFICATIONS

A new method for field storage of unginned cotton has been developed. The unginned cotton is compressed into a bale approximately 6 feet wide, 8 feet high and 24 feet long. This bale is equivalent to approximately 10 ginned bales. It is compressed on a wooden pallet and covered by tarpaulins where it can remain protected until such time as it is expedient to deliver it to the gin.

A sweet potato harvester now deposits potatoes on to pallets which are trucked to the canning plants. However, at this stage of development the displacement of seasonal hand labor has been minimal.

RECRUITMENT AND UTILIZATION OF FARM WORKERS:

A. Local Labor:

Recruiting patterns and methods in attempts to utilize the local labor supply of agricultural workers for local employers involved direct contact with crew leaders, key workers and individuals. These direct personal contacts have proven to be the most successful or effective means of recruiting field workers. Other recruiting efforts included the use of area office files, radio and television spots, newspaper ads and use of handbills. With the exception of the strawberry harvest and the sugar cane planting and harvest, sufficient local labor was recruited to meet employer's demands. In the preceding sugar cane and strawberry activities, local workers were supplemented with workers from out of state through the interstate clearance program. To assist employers to meet their daily labor demands, area offices maintained 30 day haul points in 21 towns throughout Louisiana. As a result of special recruitment programs 57,604 individuals were recruited and dispatched from the 30 day haul points.

As a result of the efforts by area offices in recruiting agricultural workers, Louisiana farmers were able to harvest all crops and losses were held to a minimum.

B. Annual Worker Plan:

As in past years, Louisiana workers continued to migrate to Wisconsin for in-plant work and to Connecticut to work in tobacco. During 1972, as a result of demands from Wisconsin, a schedule for positive recruitment was set up for both Wisconsin Canning Company and Baker Canning Company. As a result of positive recruitment efforts by local designated representatives for the Wisconsin Canning Company and the Louisiana Agency, 24 individuals were recruited and dispatched for cannery work. (Representatives of the Baker Canning Company were unable to keep their commitment for positive recruitment.) However, members of the RMS staff recruited and dispatched eleven (11) workers to Baker Canning Company.

During 1972, as in past years, Louisiana was delegated direct hiring authority by Connecticut Shade Tobacco. As a result of special recruitment efforts, 16 workers were dispatched to Shade Tobacco.

In addition to the above, Louisiana conducted special recruitment at the request of the Florida Agency for sugar cane workers. As a result of these special recruitment efforts, 75 Louisiana workers were dispatched to Florida to work in the sugar cane harvest.

Special recruitment for the Maryland tobacco harvest resulted in 12 Louisiana workers being dispatched to Maryland to harvest tobacco.

Also special recruitment efforts were expended in recruiting workers for the North Carolina apple harvest and the Kentucky strawberry harvest. No workers were dispatched to the above, as both orders were cancelled prior to shipment.

During 1972 Louisiana extended eleven orders for a total of 139 workers to work in the Hammond strawberry harvest. These orders were extended to Arkansas (2), Florida (1), Mississippi (1) and Texas (7). As a result of the above, a total of 45 workers were recruited from the above states to supplement the local work force in the strawberry harvest.

One (1) order was extended to Texas for 12 workers in cotton ginning. Seven (7) of these 12 openings were filled by the Texas Agency.

Also in 1972 Louisiana extended to the state of Mississippi 10 orders for 215 agricultural workers to work in the sugar cane planting and harvest. As a result of the above, 191 workers were recruited from Mississippi to supplement the local work force in planting and harvesting sugar cane. Also 2 orders for in-plant workers were extended to Mississippi totaling 501 workers. As a result of this request all 501 openings were filled.

C. Housing Inspection:

During 1972 the Louisiana Agency conducted a total of 25 housing inspections. All housing inspected was approved in accordance with guidelines established by the U. S. Secretary of Labor.

D. Wage Surveys:

There were no wage surveys conducted in 1972.

E. Foreign Workers:

There were no foreign workers employed in agriculture in Louisiana during 1972.

F. Special Recruitment Programs for Youth:

During 1972 a special recruitment program was utilized by the Houma area office to recruit youth to harvest Irish potatoes. These youths were recruited for employment during non-school hours. Employers indicated that this program was highly successful and expressed a desire to continue the program in 1973. It should also be noted that no problems were encountered by the area office in its youth recruitment program.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER COMMUNITY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES:

Because of continued changes in Louisiana's agricultural economy and program scope within the Department of Labor and the Department of Employment Security, coupled with supply and demand for workers in agricultural and other Rural Non-Agricultural industries, the role of the Rural Manpower Service has taken a new meaning.

Today the Rural Manpower Service is now providing services to all segements of the Rural population. To accomplish its objective the various staff members within the Rural Manpower Service program must become involved with Rural Development and other Rural Community program activities.

In keeping with the above the administrative office staff have become active in the State Rural Development Committee. Many of the individual staff members are active as sub-committee members in such committees as commerce and industry, forestry, public relations etc. All administrative staff members attend committee meetings on a regular basis. In addition to the above, Area Office Rural Manpower Staff members attend regular meetings of Rural Development Committees of the various parishes. Many RMS field staff personnel are members of their local Parish Rural Development Committees.

During 1972 Rural Manpower Staff Members participated in the various Human Resource Development Programs, i.e., MDTA, NYC, WIN, Job Corp and other components of HRD. This involved contract negotiations with employers, recruiting and referring qualified individuals to fill allocated job slots and in some cases, monitoring the contracts in rural areas. This program was instrumental in providing many underemployed and unemployed disadvantaged citizens with gainful and meaningful employment

The following training programs were conducted during 1972 in Rural Areas:

LOCATION	TYPE OF TRAINING	NUMBER OF TRAINEES
Bastrop	Automobile Mechanic	20
Bunkie	Automobile Body Repairman	15
Ferriday	Farm Equipment Mechanic	20
Hammond	Stenographer	20
Hammond	Stenographer (2nd class)	20
Hammond	Automobile Mechanic	20
Hammond	Basic Education	40
Hammond (RAR)*	Farm Equipment Mechanic	20
Hammond (RAR)*	Farm Equipment Mechanic (2nd class)	20
Minden	Basic Education	20
Minden	Basic Education (2nd class)	20
Minden	Auto Body Repairman	20
Minden	Auto Body Repairman (2nd class)	20
Marksville	Stenographer	15
Houma	Welder	20
Houma	Inhalation Therapy Technician	10
Leesville	Automobile Mechanic	20
Caldwell Parish (RAR)*	Diesel Mechanic	20

*RAR - Rural Area Redevelopment

Grants were made to 41 rural parishes in 1971 under the Emergency Employment Act. During 1972, Rural Manpower Service representatives gave assistance to local governing bodies in effecting replacements as they became open giving preference to veterans.

The Natchitoches Area Office RMS staff worked closely with the U. S. Forest Service in the recruiting, interviewing and referring of applicants in the Operation Mainstream program. A total of 32 workers were recruited, referred and enrolled in the Mainstream program during 1972.

In June of 1972 the New Iberia Area Office in cooperation with the Jeanerette Rotary Club sponsored the Jeanerette Youth Employment Service (YES). This program resulted in providing summer employment for 33 youths.

Also in June of 1972 the New Iberia Area Office and the New Iberia Kiwanis Club jointly sponsored a Youth Employment Service Program. The Chamber of Commerce provided office space and assisted in the program. Newspaper and radio advertising was provided as a public service and the mayor and city council urged area employers to provide summer jobs for the youth. Ten youths were hired by the city of New Iberia and another 103 youths were hired by area employers.

In March of 1972 the Louisiana Agency in cooperation with Parish government, local civic organizations, and area employers set up a temporary office in the LaPlace area to serve the rural population of St. James, St. John the Baptist, and St. Charles parishes.

In July of 1972 the Louisiana Agency, in cooperation with the city officials and local employers and civic groups, located the Rural Manpower Service Mobile Trailer in the Ruston area. The purpose of locating the trailer in this area was to serve both employers and applicants in Lincoln and Union parishes.

Also during 1972 Rural Manpower staff members assisted and participated in the following:

The Southern University Leadership Dialogue Conference held at Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, May 20, 1972. The purpose of the Conference was to determine the problems of the local Rural population and to explore means for solving these problems. The Rural Manpower Staff participated in these conferences which included several planning sessions.

Rendered technical assistance to the Southern Mutual Health Association. The Southern Mutual Health Association is concerned with the problems of the Rural Agricultural and Non-Agricultural minority groups.

Rendered technical assistance and participated with the various parish community action groups in their efforts to upgrade various elements of the parish population and industrial groups.

Summary of Rural Non-Agricultural Activities

During 1972 a total of 28,000 applications were on file for rural applicants with job classifications in both agricultural and non agricultural groupings; 1225 counseling interviews given; 360 enrolled in training programs; 7,325 different rural applicants placed in both rural and urban job openings; and 52 individuals referred to other surportive services, i.e., Health, Welfare, Education, etc.

In 1972 the identifiable Rural Manpower Staff Members made 4153 visits to employers engaged in non-agricultural activities. These personal visits resulted in filling some 4,681 job openings in fishing, forestry, mining, food processing and many others.

In 1973 the Rural Manpower Service Section will continue in its efforts to implement an aggressive program of service to the rural non-agricultural population. These services will include an active employer relations program; placement services; promotion and development of training programs and the collection and dissemination of labor information.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

During 1972 the Rural Manpower Service attempted to keep the public informed through the fair use of all normal media of public information about Area Office operations and services and to advise all workers, employers, and the general public on employment conditions and other labor market information.

The above was accomplished by:

1. Contact with elected and administrative officials of the towns and parishes in the Area Offices' jurisdiction.

2. Contact with other government agencies and sub-units such as public health, ASCS, county agents, public education and representatives of other official government groups.

3. Contact with the various public news medias such as newspapers, radio and television.

4. Contact with local organizations including civic, commercial, social, industrial, agricultural, professional and fraternal groups.

5. Contact with church organizations.

6. Contact with other community resource which is concerned with rural employment.

In addition to the above, Area Office Rural Manpower Service personnel used handbills, posters, promotional mail, and personal contacts with workers and employers in promoting agency services.

Examples of public relations material used in 1972 are found in Part III, Attachments.

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. EVALUATION:

1. Program Evaluations: A total of 9 Program Progress Reviews were accomplished during calendar year 1972. Certain guidelines had to be altered to accomodate a change effected by the advent of Job Bank reporting criteria. The total number of reviews during 1972 did not change from 1971. There were 2 area office validations conducted during the latter part of the year. In addition, day-haul operations were observed, in 4 area office areas, to determine if the activities were in compliance with ES Manual criteria.

2. Program Planning: In 1972, Fiscal Year Plan of Service for 16 offices were reviewed prior to final approval by the Administrative Office.

   The Fiscal Year type of Plan of Service seemed to be confusing to some area office staff. This confusion was directly attributed to inexperienced staff being responsible for pertinent portions of the area office plan, but not being given supervisory guidance in the preparation. Every effort was made to have the area offices realize the necessity for month-by-month planning, in their working the annual fiscal year plan. ESARS printouts, by offices, for the first half of 1972 were useless due to a computer programing problem, which left the state, and each office, lacking necessary accomplishment data with which to relate to planned actions.

3. Applicant Services: Agricultural placement activity maintained its downward trend of 1971. There were 64,002 agricultural placements accomplished during 1972 compared to 69,967 in 1971 or a 9 % decrease. This decrease was not as great as that experienced in 1971, which was 11.8%. Pulpwood and logging placements were 65 in 1972, compared to 63 in 1971, or an increase of 3%. Total non-agricultural placements, (including pulpwood and logging), were 4,681 in 1972, as compared to 2,575 in 1971, or an increase of 82%. Agricultural placement decreases in 1972 were directly attributable to a reduction of acreages in hot pepper, soybean, cucumber and other vegetables, as well as a decrease in production of pecans, strawberries and cucumbers. In addition favorable weather conditions and a more normal crop timetable during most of the year allowed employers to make more extensive use of mechanical equipment. The increase in non-agricultural placement activity was due in large part to new industries starting, expansion of existing industries and the availability of RMS staff to devote more time in non-agricultural endeavors because of a more normal crop timetable and favorable weather conditions.

4. Employer Services: There were 4,319 agricultural employer visits accomplished in 1972, compared to 5,276 in 1971, a decrease of 18 percent. A total of 184 pulpwood and logging employer visits were accomplished in 1972, compared to 208 during 1971, a decrease of 12 percent. The most significant change was in non-agricultural visitation, with 4,153 in 1972 compared to 1,983 in 1971. This represents an increase of 109 percent in non-agricultural visits accomplished.

   The overall picture of the employer visitation program seems to be shifting to non-agricultural employer visitation. In spite of significant changes in RMS Field Staff, during 1972, such as promotions, transfers,

and reassignments, the overall employer visitation program is being enlarged. In many areas where agricultural activities were decreasing, the emphasis was shifted to serve more non-agricultural employers in rural areas.

5. Out-of-Area Job Placement Service: Since the advent of Job Bank on July 1, 1972, intrastate placements are reported in the same manner as other local placements. Therefore, placement activity, involving intrastate job orders, will not be discussed in this section.

   A total of 17 interstate agricultural job orders, comprising 10,501 openings, were received in 1972. During 1971 there were 16 interstate agricultural job orders, comprising 572 openings, received. A total of 8 orders and 103 openings were filled during 1972; compared to 9 orders and 108 openings filled during 1971. The total openings received in 1972 included 10,279 openings from Florida in sugar cane harvest which were also extended to other states and regions. Louisiana filled 75 of these openings in 1972 and will continue action in early 1973.

   A total of 3 interstate non-agricultural job orders with 120 openings were received during 1972, of which 60 openings were filled.

   Florida, Connecticut and Maryland were the states to which migrants were sent. There was very little variance between the total number of workers shipped in 1972 as compared to 1971. In-plant work in Wisconsin accounted for 60 out-of-area non-agricultural placements.

   The National Migrant Worker Program was instituted in Louisiana on August 31, 1972 to assist migrants to get out of the migrant stream. The full effect of the Program has not been seen as yet, but considerable work has been done in some areas on behalf of the migrants and their families. Louisiana has not received separate funding for this program and must achieve planned objectives within the scope of the present budget.

6. Staffing: Considerable change was evident in the Rural Manpower Service field staff. As in 1971, promotions, details, and reassignments, upset some planned accomplishments in some instances. One RMS position was reassigned from Bastrop to Monroe. A mobile trailer office was set up in Ruston to Serve Lincoln and Union Parishes, beginning in July, 1972. An office was set up in LaPlace, temporarily, to serve the parishes of St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, and St. James. The office operated from May 15, 1972 until November 15, 1972. One RMS staff member was detailed to serve those parishes from another office. In addition, one Operations Analyst from the Administrative Office provided technical assistance to the office during the period of operation of the LaPlace Office.

7. Training: A central office training session was held in February 1972 in the Administrative Office to give refresher training to RMS field staff. Several staff members in attendance were relatively new and an attempt was made to present the material in such a manner as to be effective for training new staff. In order to extend the Agency's total services to the rural areas, it was necessary to train the staff in various special programs sponsored by this Agency, as well as in regular ES services to be rendered.

8. Supervision: Line supervision is the most effective means of assuring that RMS field staff accomplish their planned objectives. In line with the most recent self evaluation criteria, supervisory controls must exist in order to maintain proportionate levels of accomplishments throughout the yearly planned program.

9. Program Administration: Administrative Office RMS staffing did not experience any significant changes during 1972. Staff assignments did vary, from time to time, from previous arrangements because certain necessary objectives had to be accomplished.

10. Alien Employment Certification (MA 7-50 A & B): Alien Employment Certification activities by the Rural Manpower Service were at a standstill during 1972. There were no requests and no determinations rendered during this calendar year.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following recommendations are presented in the hope that they may help in the orderly implementation of services to the rural areas, in the light of the Secretary of Labor's directive to provide comprehensive manpower services to residents of rural areas.

1. Reports and Analyses: In order to logically plan and implement the planned services to the rural areas, it is necessary that computer programs be so structured as to properly report activities performed in and for the rural areas. Considerable time is presently spent in manually compiling reports which relate to these services. This action is necessary until computer capability is designed and implemented. At present, only one element of the rural segment is being reported and that is services provided rural applicants on the basis of their place of residence. It is necessary that the transaction data, as reported on the various ESARS tables, specifically the Plan of Service Statistical Data Summary, report the order or job opening actions on the same basis as that used for applicants.

   Since the Fiscal Year 1974 Plans of Service will abolish the old 700 series (Farm) time and activity codes and all activities will be reported in a single system, it is of utmost importance that staff time spent in providing service to the rural areas be reported as such. Only in this way will proper planning and performance evaluation be able to be implemented.

2. Budgetary Allocations and Expansion of Rural Manpower Services: Fully cognizant of present budget limitations and the differences between rural areas from state to state and within states, it is necessary that consideration be given to the allocation of additional resources to provide services to the rural areas within the concept of equity of access. It takes more staff, more resources, and more time to provide services to rural areas, however priorities of action and resources have been geared to the urban metropolitan areas, where larger numbers have been located. If the rural areas are to advance, they must have the necessary resources.

Louisiana

1972

SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS

ITEM	NUMBER
SECTION A. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY AREA OFFICE	
1. Town with day-haul points	21
2. Number of day-hauls points	30
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year	1120
4. Total number of workers transported during year	57,604
SECTION B. SELECTED SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE WORKERS (under 22 years)	
5. Supervised camps operated for school-age workers	0
a. Placements in camps	0
6. Placements of school-age workers in supervised live-in farm homes	0
SECTION C. SERVICES TO INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS	
7. Rendered by on-reservation local offices or at itinerant points	
a. Farm placements	0
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	0
8. Other farm placements of reservation Indians	0
SECTION D. OTHER SELECTED DATA	
9. Number of farm clinics held	0
10. Number of days farm clinics held	0
11. Number of formal community service programs participated in	0
12. Number of volunteer farm placement representatives	0

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225 Worksheet (2-69)

Louisiana

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED
1972

DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY AREA OFFICE

TOWN	DAY-HAUL POINTS		
	NUMBER	DAYS OPERATED DURING YEAR	WORKERS TRANSPORTED DURING YEAR
I	II	III	IV
Folsom	1	18	483
Franklinton	1	9	137
Stoney Point	1	10	200
Bogalusa	1	5	70
Livonia	4	30	148
Brusly	1	32	525
Plaquemine	2	2	12
Ponchatoula	2	46	2518
Springfield	1	49	981
Amite	2	87	27,839
Arcola	1	13	231
West Monroe	1	47	1411
Opelousas (Hwy. 167)	1	29	1389
Opelousas (Hwy. 190)	1	8	147
New Iberia	2	158	9140
Patoutville	1	84	3360
St. Martinville	1	84	2520
Mechanicville	1	93	1997
Gray	1	30	1241
Lake Providence	1	15	400
Alexandria	2	56	821
Shreveport	1	215	2034

COMPOSITION OF INTERSTATE FARM MIGRANT GROUPS

STATE: Louisiana

CALENDER YEAR REPORTED: 1972

SECTION A. MIGRANT GROUP CONTACTS			SECTION B. REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS		SECTION C. GROUP'S WORKING IN REPORTING STATE	
I TYPE	II BY REPORTING STATE	III WITH REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS	I TYPE	II NUMBER	I TYPE	II NUMBER
1. Total	60	36	2. Total Persons	335	4. Families	16
a. Crew Leaders	14	7	3. Total Workers	312	5. Unattached Males	83
b. Family Heads	18	3			6. Unattached Females	2
c. Others	28	26				

COMMENTS:

The number of family heads increased by 25 percent while the migration pattern was similar to years past, but with fewer workers involved. Workers came into Louisiana from Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas to work in strawberry harvest sugar cane planting and harvest, and cotton ginning. Louisiana workers were referred for work in Connecticut and Maryland in tobacco, pre-harvest and harvest, and in Florida for sugar cane harvesting.

Total migrant contacts declined by 17 percent from 1971 due to movement of fewer Louisiana crews and family heads and a lesser number of contacts by other states of freewheeling Louisiana groups.

The increase in family groups working in the state was confined to the strawberry harvest. More groups with fewer workers were working in the state. An increase in contacts with freewheeling groups was due in large part to the issuance of publicity, in Spanish, advising migrants to contact the local offices prior to departure to the Central States.

In compliance with Field Memorandum Number 336-72, issued by the National Office, the Louisiana Agency began implementation of contact and identification of all migrants on October 1, 1972. Contact was made with a total of 88 resident and 65 non-resident migrants and they were offered Agency services. A total of 65 resident and 8 non-resident migrants were provided services, ranging from referral to jobs and training to referral to other agencies (Welfare, etc.). The vast majority of non-resident migrants contacted were intrastate workers with some from Mississippi. Most non-resident migrants were not in need of services at the time of contact. The migrants contacted were engaged in, or had been engaged in seasonal agricultural or food processing employment intra- or interstate.

INTERSTATE SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES

Section A. Louisiana as Order Holding State

Applicant Holding State	Number of Orders Extended	Number of Orders Filled	Number of Openings Extended	Number of Openings Filled
Arkansas	2	1	11	4
Florida	1	0	4	0
Mississippi	11	10	218	191
Texas	8	5	133	41
TOTAL	22	16	366	236

Comments: As order-holding state, Louisiana extended 22 seasonal agricultural orders, representing 366 openings, to four states. Sixteen (16) orders, representing 236 openings were filled by three (3) states. Eleven (11) orders with 139 openings extended were for strawberry harvest, ten (10) orders with 215 openings were for sugar cane planting and harvest, and one (1) order with 12 openings was for cotton ginning. This represents a decrease of eleven (11) orders and 109 openings from 1971 or approximately 23% less openings extended. The decrease in openings extended was due to the availability of in-state workers because of the downturn of the economy.

Section B. Louisiana As Applicant Holding-State

Order Holding State	Number of Orders Received	Number of Orders Filled	Number of Openings Received	Number of Openings Filled
Connecticut	1	1	100	16
*Florida	11	5	10,334	75
Kentucky	1	0	20	0
Maryland	3	2	117	12
North Carolina	1	0	30	0
TOTAL	17	8	10,501	103

Comments: As applicant-holding state, Louisiana accepted 17 orders from five (5) states, representing 10,501 openings. A total of eight (8) orders representing 103 openings were filled in three states. Eleven orders from Florida representing 10,334 openings will be carried over into 1973. Of this total, two (2) orders representing 55 openings are for citrus harvest. Nine (9) orders, representing 10, 279 openings are for sugar cane harvest. These 10,279 openings were also extended to other states and regions. The order from Kentucky in strawberry harvest was cancelled when the substitute crew recruited

*Eleven (11) orders from Florida, representing 10,334 openings, will be carried over into 1973.

in lieu of the unavailable predesignated crew, was not acceptable to the employer. Attempts to fill the North Carolina order for apple pickers with a crew were unsuccessful and the employer did not respond when advised of the public transportation costs for available single individuals from Louisiana. One Maryland order, in tobacco harvest, was cancelled by the Maryland Agency due to the lack of planted acreage by the employer. Louisiana dispatched 103 individual workers to out-of-state seasonal agricultural employment. Sixteen (16) workers were dispatched to Connecticut in shade tobacco pre-harvest and harvest work; seventy-five (75) workers were dispatched to Florida in sugar cane harvest; and twelve (12) workers were dispatched to Maryland in tobacco harvest.

The slight drop in openings filled in 1972 was not significant. No crews or family groups were dispatched by the Louisiana Agency to out-of-state seasonal agricultural work during 1972. There were 10 crew leaders registered under PL-88-582 with 6 authorized to transport workers. These groups free-wheeled to the Michigan, Illinois area without the benefit of orders.

PART II

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

PART II. OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

OUTLOOK FOR THE STATE

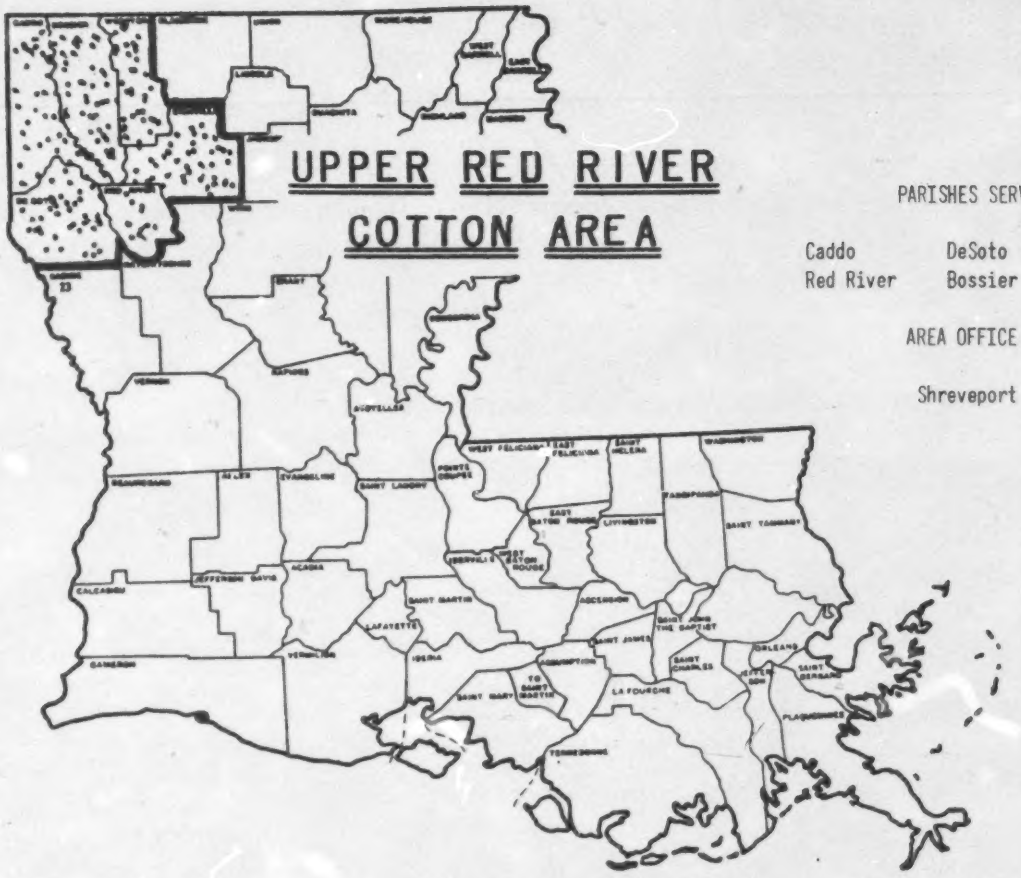
The trend toward larger more sophisticated farming operations requiring large investments of capital is expected to continue in 1973. Smaller farms will continue to fall by the wayside or annexed into the larger farm operations. Man hours will continue to be reduced as existing machinery is improved and becomes widespread. Research and modern technology continues to improve existing strains of crops such as corn, hay, cotton, strawberries, sugar cane and many of the other crops grown in Louisiana. As these crops become more adapted to machinery and climatic conditions the demand for hand labor decreases. However, the most important factors which determine or control use of hand labor are still acreage and weather conditions. This is especially true in highly mechanized crops such as cotton, sugar cane, soybeans, and rice. Other crops such as vegetables, strawberries, fruits and nuts which have not become heavily mechanized will have their labor demands determined by market, acreage and weather conditions. Hay, which is highly mechanized but still uses large numbers of workers in pick up crews, will also be influenced by weather conditions in 1973. Weather conditions, acreage, market, use of mechanization and economic conditions are variables and consequently predictions on supply and demands for seasonal agricultural labor obviously cannot be based entirely on the aforementioned. Therefore in estimating the outlook for 1973 other considerations such as past experience, economic stability, USDA prediction and grower intentions must also be utilized in arriving at a reasonable forcast of things to come.

Based on the above total acreage for agricultural purposes is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 12,225,000 acres or slightly above acreage planted in 1972. For the most part those crops such as rice, sugar cane, hay, soybeans, cotton and small grain will comprise the bulk of all acreage. With the exception of hay all crops are highly mechanized and consequently labor demands will for the most part be determined by weather conditions. Acreage for rice is expected to remain at the same level in 1973 as reported for in 1972. Therefore, seasonal labor demands in 1973 should be approximately the same as reported in 1972. A shift is expected to occur in cotton and soybean acreage. Farmers intentions are to reduce cotton acreage and increase soybean acreage. The shift in acreage is not expected to materially affect labor demands because both crops are highly mechanized and demands will to a great extent be influenced by weather conditions.

The production of vegetables, strawberries, and hot peppers is still a hand crop and labor demands are primarily influenced by acreage and production. Grower intentions for 1973 is for increased acreage in vegetables while holding acreage in hot peppers and strawberries to the same level as planted in 1972. Also in 1972 production in beans, cucumbers and cabbage was down thus, a good productive year in these crops could result in an increase in demands for hand labor.

In the past Louisiana was able to provide its growers with sufficient labor from within the state for all crops and activities with the exception of strawberry and sugar cane activities. In these two crops local labor was supplemented by workers from Texas and Mississippi. It is expected that this pattern will remain the same in 1973.

The following sections contain an outlook by reporting areas for 1973.



PARISHES SERVED

Caddo	DeSoto	Webster
Red River	Bossier	Bienville

AREA OFFICE

Shreveport

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The area of responsibility of the Rural Manpower Service Department is comprised of the following named parishes: Bossier, Caddo, DeSoto, Red River, Webster, Bienville, and Claiborne. The economy of these parishes continues to be strongly supported by agriculture and agriculturally oriented industry. This is especially true of the rural parishes of DeSoto, Red River, Bienville, and Claiborne, wherein agriculture, pulpwood and logging continue to be the main productive elements of economic support.

There has been a change in agricultural activities within all seven parishes over the past twenty years but an even more marked one for the four rural parishes in the Shreveport Office area. Cotton, which was once "king" and the chief money making crop in these areas has given way to livestock, dairy, and pulpwood and logging production. Cotton is strong now only in the river bottom area of Caddo, Bossier, and a portion of Red River and DeSoto. Webster Parish agricultural pursuits are dairy and livestock, logging and pulpwood production, but is fairly well balanced by the Louisiana Ordinance Plant and numerous smaller manufacturing industries. It is highly probable that the four rural parishes rate of progress has not flourished to the degree that it has in the urban parishes of Caddo, Bossier, and Webster because of their dependence on seasonal activities. The agricultural and logging and pulpwood activities are in large measure controlled by the elements and a great deal of labor usage is seasonal in nature.

The long term continuing trend in agriculture in all seven parishes is for fewer but larger enterprises and the continuing and expanding use of sophisticated mechanical and chemical equipment and their correspondingly decreasing need for hand labor. New governmental programs and national economics are continuing to encourage the small and marginal operators to become engaged in part-time farming with their main source of income from off the farm or to close down the operation entirely and attempt to obtain employment with one of their larger competitors or a job in industry, thereby selling or leasing their crop allotments and withdrawing their land from production.

The agricultural crop and labor supply forecast for this area for 1973 is as follows:

Cotton

Cotton allotments will continue in the range of 74,000 acres more or less depending upon governmental policies. Of this amount, approximately 50,000 acres will be planted. This again may vary depending on amounts of government subsidies offered. No increase is expected in seasonal labor demand in this crop as operators will continue to use chemicals and machines to clean fields and harvest the crop. Individual job openings for equipment operators will possibly increase as some older employees leave the working force.

Vegetables

The outlook for vegetable farming in this area will continue about the same in 1973 as in 1972. Vegetables are continuing to be produced and marketed by several independent operators of small acreages. These are family operations and use small numbers of off farm labor for short periods of time.

Pecan

The pecan crop was approximately 40 percent less than normal for 1972 and hopefully will be better in 1973. Agriculturists are undertaking a study to determine causes of intermittent production of this very valuable crop. It is anticipated that demand for seasonal workers to harvest his crop in 1973 will be as great or greater inspite of numerous machines available to harvest.

Hay

The hay crop will continue to use a considerable number of seasonal workers for loading and unloading and this crop will continue to use numbers of farm oriented high school youth.

All Other

The livestock, dairy and agricultural services will continue to need individual workers as will rural non-agricultural, pulpwood and logging industries. No unusual labor demand is expected in these areas although a possibility of a new wood chip mill in Bossier Parish will provide new job opportunities. There will continue to be some attrition among some of these endeavors due to economic factors. This area will have no need for out-of-area workers as it anticipated that an adequate seasonal labor force of local workers will be available. Wages, transportation and other prerequisites will have to be commensurate with work requirements.

Forecast for this area as a whole: there will be a decrease in unemployed persons and an increase in meaningful job openings. Many agricultural employers are already raising wages and providing adequate housing for their year-round workers. It is anticipated that this trend will continue. In line with this, it is expected that agricultural employment will remain the same in 1973 as reported in 1972. There will be some changing of employees as in the past by the employer, in an attempt to upgrade their work force.

Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities

Cotton Cultivation.....May through July

Cotton Harvest.....September through November

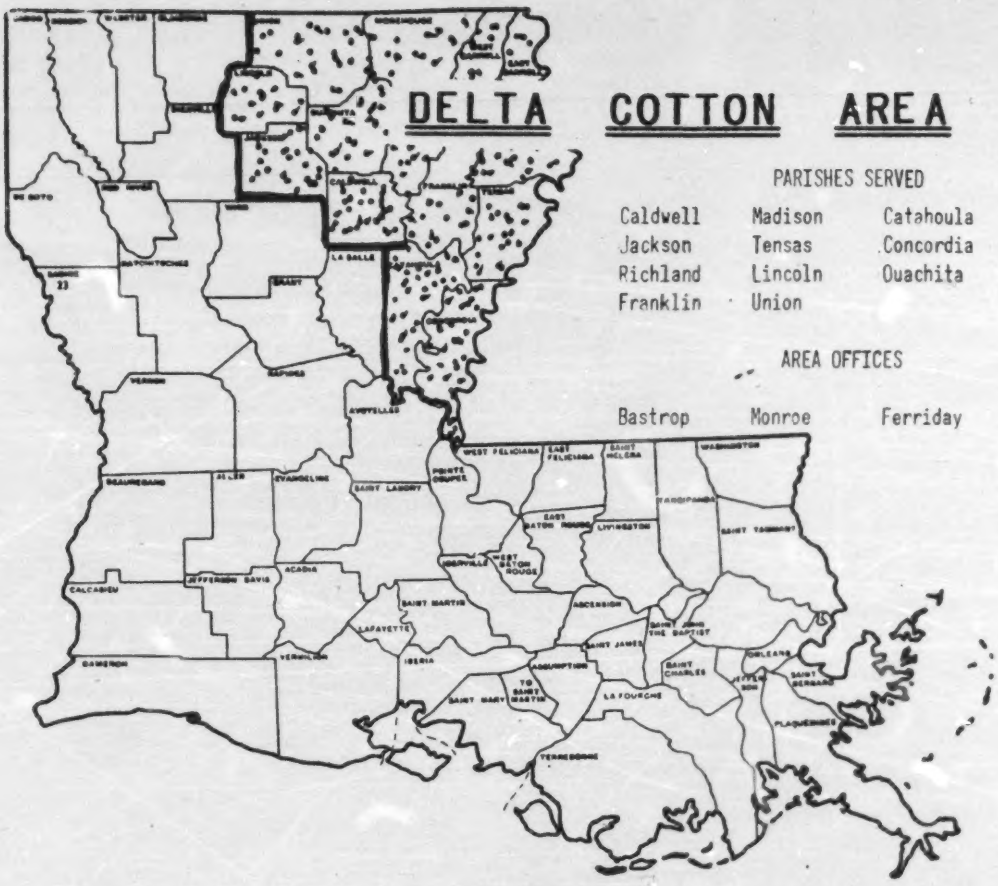
Mixed Vegetable Harvest.....June through October

Peach Harvest.....June 15 through August 15

Pecan Harvest.....October 15 through December 15

Soybean Cultivation.....May through July

Soybean Harvest.....October through November



OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Delta Cotton Area is located in the extreme northeast area of the State. The northeast portion of the area is located in the soil rich Mississippi Delta.

The economy of the Delta Cotton Area is primarily dependent on agricultural and forest products. Crop farming is very diversified with cotton and soybeans, the principal money crops, and demands the greatest number of seasonal agricultural workers. Other crops which contribute to the agricultural economy are peaches, corn, tomatoes, pecans, rice, grain sorghum, wheat, hay, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and peanuts. On many of the farms, poultry and livestock are raised in conjunction with field crops. As in the past, the trend toward land improvement and development to permit use of larger and more efficient planting, cultivating, and harvesting equipment will continue.

Cotton

The Delta Cotton Area produces approximately 60-70 percent of all cotton produced in Louisiana. During 1972 approximately 330,000 acres of cotton were planted. It is expected that in 1973 planted acreage will drop because of economic reasons. Farmers were allowed to plant as much cotton as they wanted

in 1972, however, much of the cotton was planted on marginal land and production was down. Also subsidy acreage was lowered. Therefore in view of the excellent results with soybeans in 1972, area growers are expected to increase soybean acreage and reduce cotton acreage. In view of the reduction in acreage, demands for seasonal labor will show a corresponding reduction.

Soybeans

The production of soybeans, like cotton, is highly mechanized. Seasonal employment during 1972 was lower than reported in 1971. This is due to improved chemical compounds and application methods. In 1973, if the present trend continues, a slight decrease is again expected in the use of hand labor in planting, cultivating and harvesting soybeans.

All Other Crops

Generally in all other crops, seasonal labor was slightly lower because of favorable weather conditions which prevailed in the area during the early and middle parts of the year, thus allowing more effective use of chemicals and herbicides. Based on prospects of a favorable season in 1973 and more effective use of chemicals and herbicides, employment of seasonal labor could again decrease slightly. This in effect would lower placement potential. However, farmers' intentions of increasing acreage in soybeans, hay, tomatoes and other crops could offset some of the anticipated decrease in seasonal labor demand. The area will continue to emphasize service to the rural non-agricultural program, especially in the field of pulpwood and logging.

Timetable for Seasonal Farm Activities:

Cotton Planting.....April through May

Cotton Cultivation.....May through June

Cotton Harvest.....September through November

Tomato Harvest.....June through July

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August through October

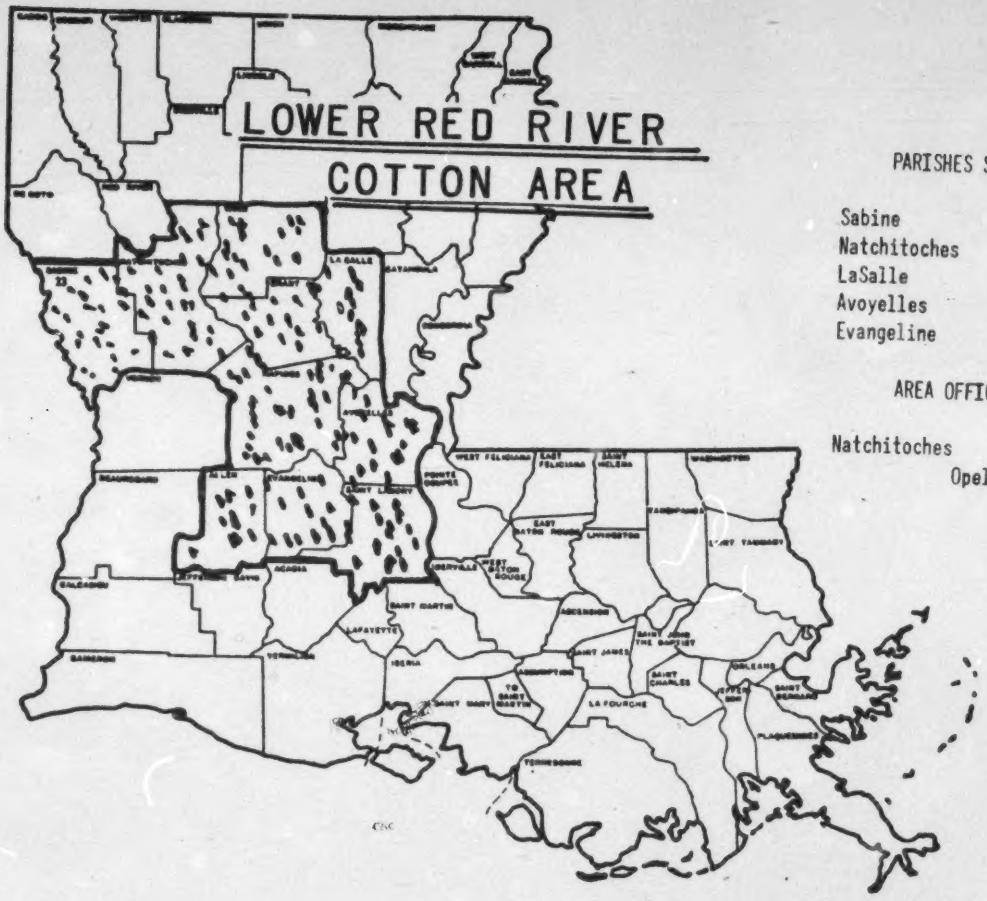
Peach Harvest.....June 15 through August 15

Pecan Harvest.....October 15 through December 15

Soybean Planting.....April through May

Soybean Cultivation.....May through July

Soybean Harvest.....October through November



PARISHES SERVED

Sabine	Winn
Natchitoches	Grant
LaSalle	Rapides
Avoyelles	Allen
Evangeline	St. Landry

AREA OFFICES

Natchitoches Alexandria
Opelousas

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Lower Red River Cotton Area, located in the central part of the state, bases its economy principally on agriculture and forest products and related industries.

Its major crops are cotton, soybeans, sweet potatoes, livestock and pecans. During 1971 seasonal employment was reported in numerous other crops such as hay, Irish potatoes, sugar cane, small grain, corn, rice and mixed vegetables. Other activities employing seasonal labor included pine tree planting, corn detasseling, land preparation, cattle feeding, pasture development and general farm work.

The outlook for 1973 is expected to be approximately the same as experienced in 1972. Changes in acreage, production and area economy are not expected to be significant enough to materially change the supply and demand for workers except in vegetables. It is anticipated that because of the demand for cabbage in the Alexandria Area, acreage will increase thus an increase in demands for hand labor.

Cotton

Acreage is expected to remain at approximately the same number as experienced

in 1972. It is anticipated that labor demands will remain at approximately the same level as reported in 1971 and 1972.

Soybeans

It is expected that acreage in soybeans will increase slightly in 1973 but, because of mechanization demands for seasonal labor will remain at the same level as in the two previous years.

Sweet Potatoes

Acreage planted in Sweet potatoes for 1973 should be approximately the same as reported in 1972. Employment of seasonal workers should remain at approximately the same level as reported in 1971.

All Other Crops

In all other crops (corn, hay and other small grain) acreage will show a slight increase. However because of mechanization, employment is not expected to increase to any appreciable degree.

Rural Non-Ag. Industries

Employment in Rural Non-agricultural industries is expected to increase as new processing plants are built and other industries move into the rural areas. As in the past the demands for pulpwood workers will increase while demands in lumber industry will decrease. Employment in this area is more or less regular in nature.

Regular Hired Workers

There are approximately 2800 regular hired workers employed in the area during 1972. These workers are primarily employed in cotton, soybean and livestock production. The trend is not expected to change in 1973.

Timetable for Seasonal Farm Activities:

Cotton Planting.....April through May

Cotton Cultivation.....May through July

Cotton Harvest.....September 1 through November

Soybean Cultivation.....May 10 through July

Small Grain Harvest.....July through August

Sweet Potato Planting.....May through July 15

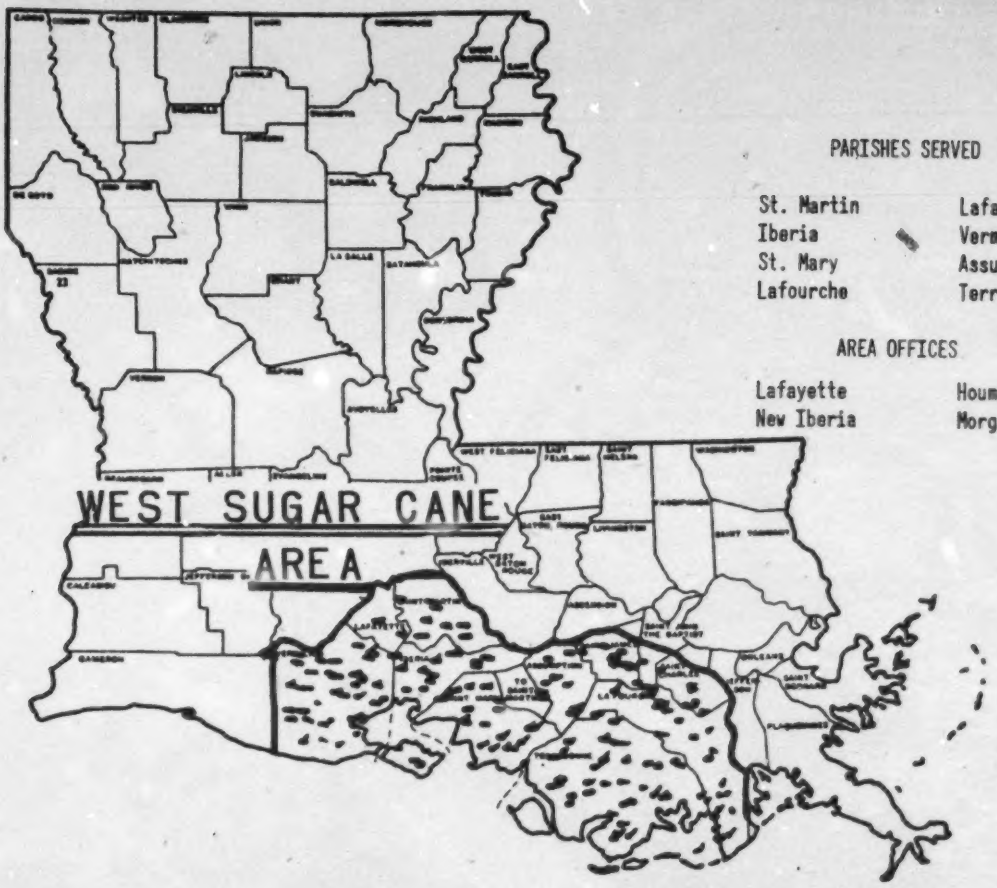
Sweet Potato Harvest.....August through October

Sugar Cane Planting.....August 15 through October 15

Sugar Cane Cultivation.....April through June

Sugar Cane Harvest.....October 10 through December

Pecan Harvest.....October through December



PARISHES SERVED

St. Martin	Lafayette
Iberia	Vermillion
St. Mary	Assumption
Lafourche	Terrebonne

AREA OFFICES

Lafayette	Houma
New Iberia	Morgan City

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The West Sugar Cane Area is located in the central coastal area of the State. The area's economy depends largely on agriculture with sugar cane and hot peppers being the principal labor using crops. Rice, cotton, soybeans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and mixed vegetables are also grown. Other activities which contribute to the economy of the area are cattle raising, dairying, fishing, mining and ship building.

Sugar Cane

Allotted acreage for the 1973 crop has been increased by approximately 13 percent. Inspite of this increase in acreage, and assuming normal planting and harvesting conditions in 1973, seasonal labor requirements will not be much greater than in 1972. As a carry over from past practices plus availability of local labor, planting and harvesting needs will be supplemented by out-of-area workers.

Hot Peppers

Hot pepper production will be about the same in 1973 as it was in 1972. Work is being done to perfect a mechanical harvesting machine. It is not likely that such a machine will become practical by the 1973 harvest season so it is predicted that demand for seasonal workers will remain about the same as in 1972.

Irish Potatoes

Irish potato production is expected to drop drastically in 1973. This is based on information received from farmers this year, and also on the fact that planted acreage has declined steadily over the past five years.

Other Vegetables

Approximately the same number of acres will be planted in spring vegetables in 1973 as were planted in 1972. Day-haul will be used in providing workers for the vegetable harvest. All needs can be met by the local work force. Rural non-agricultural placements are expected to increase due to expansion of industries in rural areas.

Regular Hired Workers

There are approximately 4575 regular hired workers in the area. These workers are employed primarily by the sugar and rice industries. No expected changes are forecasted in the number of regular hired workers in 1973.

Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities:

Sugar Cane Cultivation.....April through June

Sugar Cane Planting.....August 15 through October 15

Sugar Cane Harvest.....October 10 through December

Pepper Planting.....April through May

Pepper Cultivation.....May through August

Pepper Harvest.....September through October

Sweet Potato Planting.....May through July 15

Sweet Potato Cultivation.....June through July

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August through October

Rice Planting.....April through May

Rice Cultivation.....May through July

Rice Harvest.....July through September

Timetable of Food Processing Activities:

Sugar Manufacturing.....October 10 through January 15

Seafood Processing (Peak).....August through November

Vegetable Processing.....June through December

PARISHES SERVED

Pointe Coupee	West Feliciana
East Feliciana	East Baton Rouge
West Baton Rouge	Iberville
Ascension	St. James
St. Charles	St. John the Baptist

AREA OFFICES

Houma	Baton Rouge

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The East Sugar Cane Area is situated in the southern part of the State and is one of the most industrialized sections of the State. Because of the heavy industrialization in this area, agricultural employers are hard pressed in getting and maintaining good agricultural workers. Much of the unskilled and semi-skilled workers employed in the industrial complex is siphoned from the labor supply originally employed in agriculture. Also as agricultural workers become skilled in machinery operation, they will leave agricultural work and seek employment in non-agricultural industries because of economic reasons. This trend is expected to continue during the coming year.

The following is an outlook by crops:

Sugar Cane

The sugar industry continues to dominate the agricultural industry in the area both in number of acres planted, employment of workers and in dollar value. During 1972 a peak number of 100 workers were employed during the planting season, 75 during the cultivation season and 150 during the harvest season. This trend is not expected to change to any great extent in 1973. It is anticipated that some increase in acreage will occur, however, the increase use of mechanization is expected to offset an increase in labor demands. (For an explanation of mechanization see Part I, Section II, Impact of Mechanization in this report.)

Pecans

In 1972 the pecan production was off considerably from 1971 production, consequently, there was a sharp reduction in the number of workers needed in harvest. It is expected that production in 1973 will be normal and employment of seasonal labor during harvest will increase over 1972 to near the 1971 level.

Cotton

In past years employment of hoe and harvest hands in cotton comprised a very significant portion of the labor demands in the area. However, for the past few years, because of production, reduction of acreage and other reasons acreage has been reduced considerably and the demand for seasonal workers is almost nil. It is expected that this downward trend will continue in 1973.

Soybeans

Soybeans showed a slight increase in acreage during 1972, however, like cotton the production of soybeans is almost 100 percent mechanized and demands for seasonal labor is very low. During 1972 a peak of 100 workers were employed in planting, 125 in cultivation and 50 in harvest. This trend is expected to remain at approximately the same level as reported in 1972.

All Other Crops

Employment in all other crops (sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, corn, hay, feed grain, etc.) is expected to remain at the same level as reported in 1972.

Rural Non-Agricultural

Labor demands in rural non-agricultural industries will continue at approximately the same level as reported in 1972.

Regular or Year-Round Workers

There are approximately 3100 year-round or regular hired agricultural workers employed in the area. This number is expected to remain at approximately the same level during the coming year.

Crop Activity Timetables:

Sugar Cane Cultivation.....April through June

Sugar Cane Planting.....August 15 through October 15

Sugar Cane Harvest.....October 10 through December

Cotton Planting.....April through May

Cotton Cultivation.....May through June

Cotton Harvest.....September through November 15

Sweet Potato Planting.....May through June

Sweet Potato Cultivation.....May through July

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August 15 through November 15

Vegetable Planting.....September 15 through November 15

Vegetable Harvest.....May through June

Irish Potao Harvest.....June

Hay Harvest.....May through October

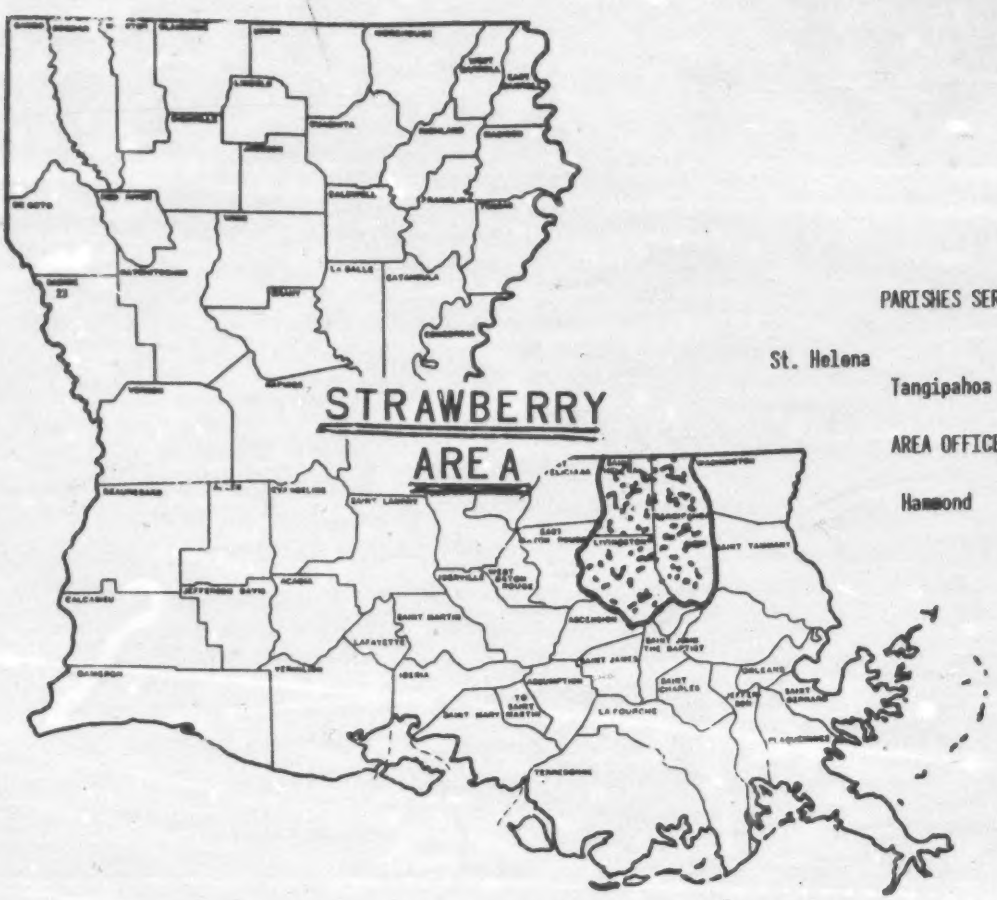
Pecan Harvest.....October through December

Food Processing Timetables:

Sugar Manufacturing.....October 10 through January 15

Pecan Shelling.....October through January

Irish and Sweet Potato Processing.....June through December



OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Strawberry Area is located in the southeastern part of the State. The principal economy of the area is centered around the production of vegetables, dairying and livestock, strawberries, poultry and nursery products.

The following is an outlook by crops for the coming year:

Strawberries

Acreage in strawberries is expected to remain approximately the same in 1973 as reported in 1972. During 1972 labor demands showed a peak of 800 in November during planting, 500 in March during cultivation and 1100 during April in harvesting. This is expected to remain relatively the same in 1973.

Vegetables

While total acreage for vegetables is expected to remain approximately the same in 1973 as reported in 1972, a shift in acreage for some crops is expected. The shift in crops is caused by market conditions and production. For example, if a farmer experienced good market and production in a particular crop, he will increase his acreage in this particular crop whereas, if his experience was bad in production and market conditions in another crop he will reduce his acreage

in this particular crop. Thus the increase of acreage in one crop and the decrease in acreage of another crop tends to offset each other. This shift in crop acreage will not affect labor demands to any applicable degree as the production of vegetables is still dependent upon hand labor.

The production of vegetables is a year-round operation with greater employment occuring during the months April through December with a peak in May during harvest of beans, cucumbers and bellpeppers. There is no change expected in the employment pattern during the coming year.

Dairying

The demand for dairy workers in 1973 is expected to continue at approximately the same pace as experienced in 1972. However, the lack of qualified applicants to fill job openings will continue to hamper placement operations. (The reason for the lack of qualified applicants for dairy jobs is attributed to working conditions, wages and competition of other industries for their skills.)

Poultry

The demands for workers in the poultry industry has shown a steady increase during the past two years and is expected to continue into 1973. The availability of workers continue in short supply and will seriously hamper area office placement activities in the industry. The reason for the short supply of individuals available for poultry work is because of competition from other industries offering better wages and working conditions.

All Other Crops

Employment in all other crops, i.e., hay, nursery, etc., will continue at approximately the same level in 1973 as reported in 1972.

Rural Non-Agricultural

It is expected that the demands for qualified workers in the pulpwood and logging industry will continue to rise while at the same time the supply of qualified workers will continue to decrease. The decrease of qualified workers available for employment in this industry is attributed to the physical demands of the job, poor working conditions, low wages and availability of job opportunities in other industries. During 1972 the Area Office was able to penetrate other non-agricultural rural industries. Demands for labor will continue to rise as more employers begin to use the Employment Service in filling their job openings. During 1973 the Area Office is expected to achieve greater penetration in these industries.

Year-Round or Regular Workers

There are approximately 1300 year-round or regular workers employed in the area during 1972. This is not expected to change to any great degree during 1973.

Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities:

Strawberry Planting.....November through December

Strawberry Cultivation.....January through February

Strawberry Harvest.....March 15 through May

Vegetable Planting.....Throughout the year

Vegetable Cultivation.....Throughout the year

Vegetable Harvest.....Throughout the year

Hay Harvest.....May through October

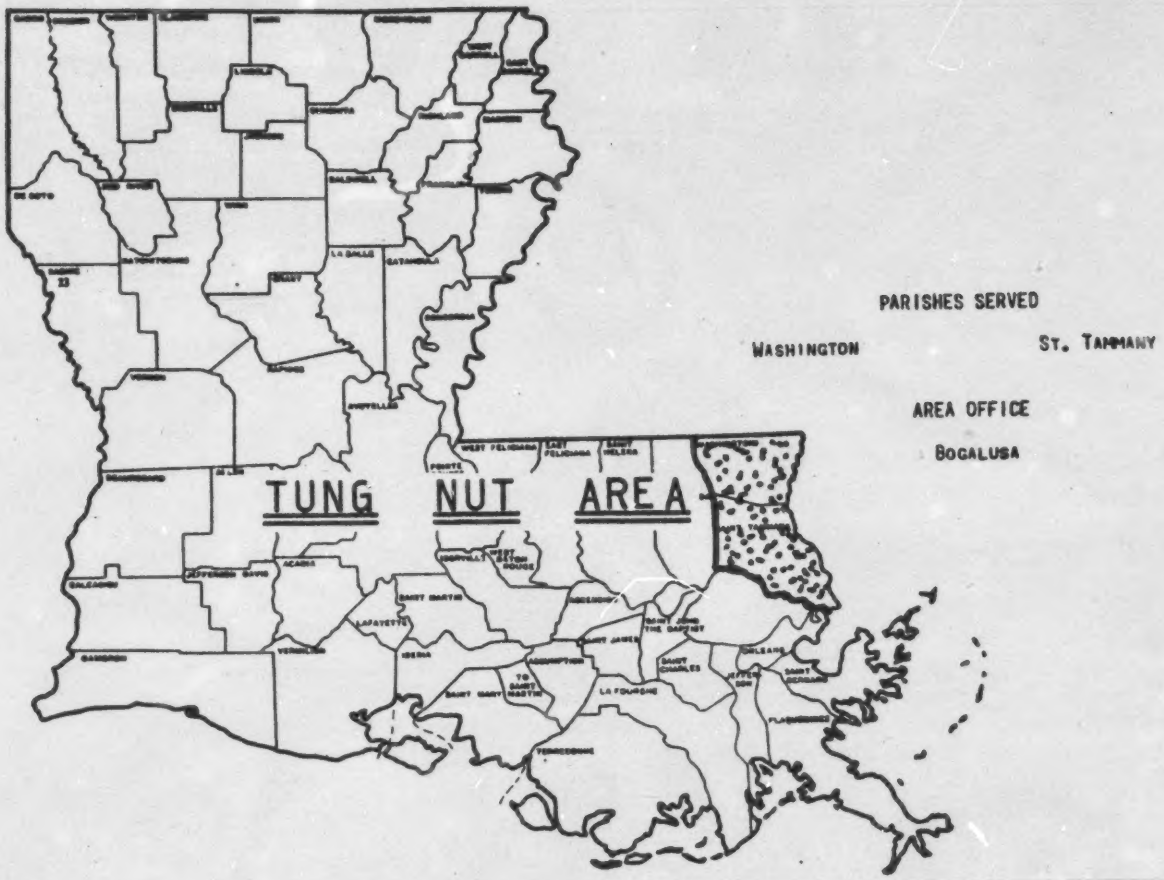
Cotton Harvest.....September through October

Tung Nut Harvest.....October through February

Timetable of Food Processing Activities:

Strawberry Preserving and Quick Freezing.....May through June

Frozen Vegetable Packing.....July through August 15



OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Tung Nut Area is located in the southeastern part of the State. The principal agricultural crops are hay, tung nuts, vegetables and nursery stock. However, the principal contributors to the area's economy are pulpwood and logging, dairying, beef production and nursery stock. Tung nut production, which in years past produced a sizable income, has in the past ten years been reduced to mediocrity.

Tung Nuts

Tung nut production was up in 1972 and a sizeable increase in employment occurred. There remains some 4,500 acres of tung nuts in the Area. Based on past experience and normal production, employment of seasonal labor in 1973 should be at about the same level as reported in 1972.

Cucumbers

The cucumber crop for pickling in 1972 was short due to an extremely dry season and as a result employment of seasonal agricultural workers was below that reported in 1971. It is anticipated that if weather conditions are favorable and production good, employment of seasonal labor will increase in 1973.

Hay

Hay production will continue at a high level to meet the needs of dairies and livestock farms. Employment in hay harvest averaged out at approximately 50 seasonal workers per month in 1972. There should be very little change in labor demands in 1973.

Dairies and Beef Cattle

There are approximately 350-360 dairies in the area employing approximately 350 year-round workers and some seasonal workers in feed stock production. Based on previous experience, employment in 1973 should remain at about the same level as reported in 1972.

Nursery

An estimated 220 regular hired workers are employed on a year-round basis on nursery farms. During planting and harvest of nursery stocks some seasonal labor is used but the amount used does not materially affect the labor force. This condition is expected to remain the same in 1973.

Pulpwood and Logging

Activity in pulpwood in the Tung Nut Area is centered around Crown Zellerbach Corporation. The company hauls the majority of their own pulpwood in log form to the mill where it is cut to pulpwood length and chipped. There are still some individual pulpwood haulers under contract to the mill, but because of economic conditions they are reduced each year. Prospects of placing individuals in this type of employment are not encouraging. Competition from other industries both in wages and working conditions will continue to deplete the supply of workers for pulpwood and logging.

All Other Crops

Employment in all other crops (soybeans, peas, cabbage, etc.) should be approximately the same in 1973 as reported in 1972.

Year-Round Employment

There is an estimated 600 year-round agricultural workers employed in the Area. The bulk of the workers are employed on dairy and nursery farms. In 1973, the trend should remain approximately the same.

Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities:

Tung Nut Cultivation.....April through September

Tung Nut Harvest.....October 15 through March

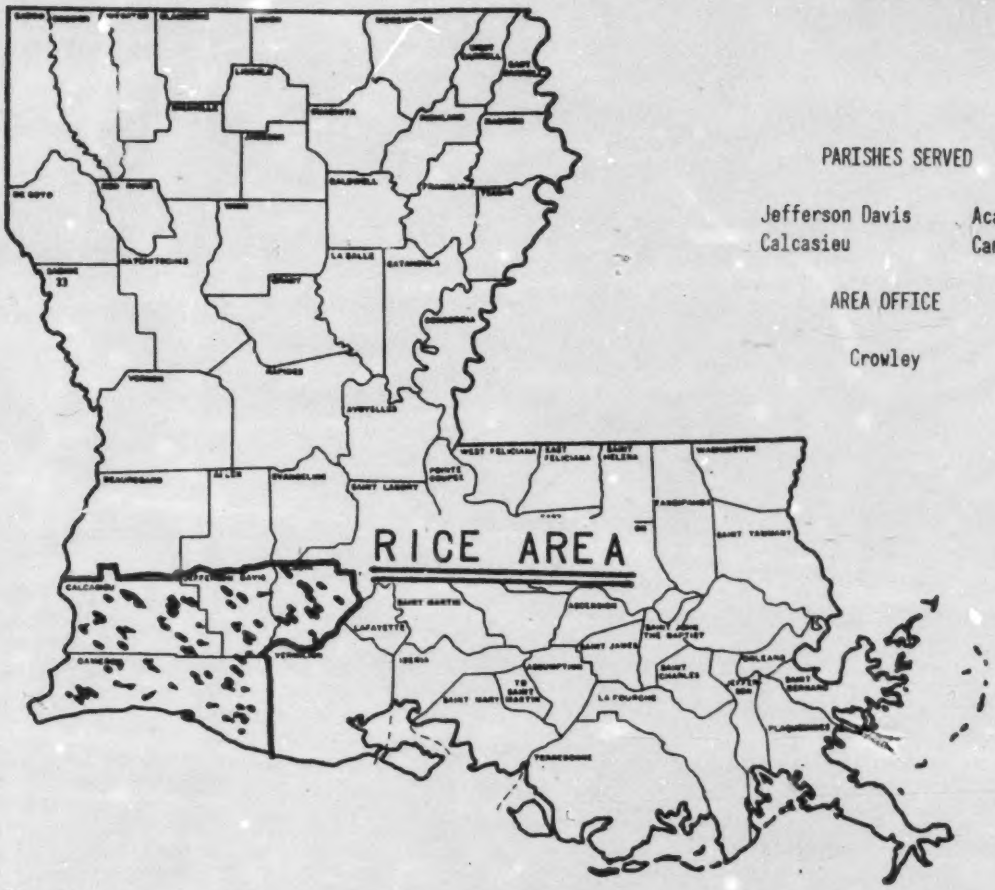
Cotton Cultivation.....May through June

Cotton Harvest.....August through October

Hay Harvest.....July 15 through October

Corn Harvest.....October through November

Cucumber Harvest.....May through July



PARISHES SERVED

Jefferson Davis
Calcasieu
Acadia
Cameron

AREA OFFICE

Crowley

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Rice Area is located in the extreme southwest corner of the State. As the name implies, rice is the principal money crop in the Area, but due to the high degree of mechanization it does not offer employment to the largest number of seasonal workers. This distinction goes to hay harvesting activities. Besides rice and hay, the Area also produces soybeans, cotton, sweet potatoes and corn.

Rice

There are approximately 355,000 acres of rice planted in the four parishes that comprise the Rice Area. Employment during 1972 was up considerably because of favorable production and weather conditions. During 1971 the baling of rice straw, which normally offered employment to a sizeable number of seasonal workers, was curtailed by adverse field conditions caused by Hurricane Edith and excessive rainfalls. Because of extremely good weather in 1972, employment was up. Continued good weather in 1973 plus no change in acreage should see employment maintain the same high level.

Hay

The hay crop presents the greatest demands for seasonal labor. Employment in hay harvest was up in 1972 because of favorable weather conditions. In 1971

adverse field conditions because of Hurricane Edith and excessive rains reduced demands for seasonal workers in this activity. Continued good weather coupled with farmers' intentions to harvest approximately the same amount of acreage will hold labor demands at approximately the same level in 1973 as experienced in 1972.

All Other Crops

All other crops such as cotton, soybeans, sweet potatoes and corn showed some increase in labor demands over 1971 because of good weather conditions. However, because of the continued reduction in cotton acreage and mechanization in soybeans and corn, the demands for seasonal labor in these crops are expected to decline slightly in 1973.

Regular Hired Workers

There were approximately 1500 year-round workers employed in the Rice Area in 1972. The greatest user of year-round workers is rice. During 1973 employment of year-round workers will remain at approximately the same level as reported in 1972. Recruitment and placements in the year-round jobs will continue to pose a problem in the Area because of competition of non-agricultural industries. The better wage rates and working conditions offered by non-agricultural industries are no more attractive to the potential agricultural worker. Also the supply of agricultural workers is becoming smaller as individuals previously available for farm employment migrate to urban areas and remove themselves from the agricultural labor market.

Timetable of Seasonal Crop Activities:

Rice Planting.....April through May

Rice Cultivation.....May 15 through July

Rice Harvest.....July through October

Cotton Cultivation.....May through July

Cotton Harvest.....August through September

Sweet Potato Cultivation.....May 15 through July 15

Sweet Potato Harvest.....August through October

Corn Harvest.....October

Hay Harvest.....August through October

Timetable of Food Processing Activities:

Rice Cleaning and Polishing.....July through November

PART III. ATTACHMENTS TO REPORT

INFORMATION STATIONS AND SEASONAL OFFICES:

Louisiana did not operate any information stations or seasonal offices.

SPECIAL STUDIES:

No special studies were prepared on agricultural labor.

ATTACHMENTS:

The following attachments are samples of material employed in recruitment and public relations efforts.

PART III

ATTACHMENTS TO REPORT

WORKERS WANTED

18 and OLDER

to

Harvest Sugarcane

in

FLORIDA

TYPE OF WORKERS NEEDED

COOKS
LEAD MAN
CANECUTTERS
CAMP DIRECTORS

FREE ROUND TRIP TRANSPORTATION

GOOD WAGE & HOUSING

For further information, contact

Rural Manpower Service Representative

La. State Employment Service

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
1001 North 23rd Street P.O. Box 44094
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Telephone (504) 348-2192 T.J. RAY - Chief of Rural Manpower Service

Bulletin No. 47 Volume XXV December 5, 1972

STATE SUMMARY

Although many sections of the state continued to suffer from rain and wet fields, some sections experienced improved weather conditions. This slight improvement brought a small increase in the number of seasonal workers employed during the report week ending 12-1-72. There were approximately 5450 seasonal workers employed compared to 5125 for the previous week.

Upper Red River Cotton Area: With the children back in school the number of seasonal workers in pecan harvest dropped about 100 workers from the previous week. Continued wet soil conditions are keeping harvesting machinery out of the fields. There were approximately 250 seasonal workers harvesting pecans and 35 in general farm work.

Lower Red River Cotton Area: Hiring of seasonal workers picked up some over the previous week with slightly improved weather conditions. There were approximately 50 workers employed in cotton harvest, 100 in soybean harvest, 100 in sugar cane harvest, 200 in sweet potato harvest, 200 in pecan harvest and 25 performing general farm work.

Delta Cotton Area: Although weather conditions were not good they were improved over the previous week. As a result seasonal employment increased from approximately 275 workers to 525. Most of these,300, were employed in cotton harvest. There were 125 in soybean harvest and 100 gathering pecans.

West Sugar Cane Area: There was a slight decrease in the number of seasonal workers in sugar cane harvest because of adverse weather conditions. Also, job opportunities in hand scrapping have been reduced this year because of cost. The hot pepper harvest in the New Iberia area has been completed due to cold weather. This will further decrease the number of seasonal hired workers in the area. During the report week there were approximately 1675 workers harvesting sugar cane and 175 harvesting hot peppers.

East Sugar Cane Area: Scattered rain throughout the area hampered field activities and caused a reduction in the number of seasonal workers. Most small sugar cane growers have completed their harvest. Seasonal employment, totaling some 475 workers, included 150 workers in sugar cane harvest, 50 in soybean harvest, 50 in cotton harvest, 200 in pecan harvest and 25 in hay harvest.

Strawberry Area: Seasonal employment picked up over the previous week with an additional 200 workers being employed in strawberry planting. There were approximately 1000 workers engaged in this activity, 100 planting bell peppers and 200 in general farm activities.

"CROP CONDITIONS CHANGE RAPIDLY. CONTACT THE NEAREST LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE LEAVING AREA."

ATENCION

RECOLECTORES
y
TRABADORES EMIGRANTES ! !!

Consulten Ustedes con el Departamento del Trabajo y la Oficina de Empleos de esta Zona antes de irse al Norte de los Estados Unidos o de aceptar cualquier oferta por allá : ESTE AÑO HABRÁ MUCHOS EMPLEOS MENOS POR ALLA, (Norte y Medio Oeste) Y USTEDES PUEDEN PASARLA MUY MAL !

Dirijase a

La. State Employment Service

202 E. Robert Street
Hammond, La.

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
1001 North 23rd Street P.O. Box 44094
Bator Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Telephone (504) 348-2192 T.J. RAY - Chief of Rural Manpower Service

Bulletin No. 40 Volume XXV October 17, 1972

STATE SUMMARY

Seasonal employment continued to rise as harvest activities increased as a result of maturing crops and ideal weather conditions. Sugar cane harvest has started and employment will increase rapidly as more mills start grinding. There were approximately 7175 seasonal workers employed during the report week ending 10-13-72. This is an increase of 1250 over the previous week.

We have been advised of the minimum wage rates for Louisiana sugar cane workers. The rates, effective October 23, 1972, are as follows:

For Harvest:

Harvest operator, loader operator and transfer loader operator	$1.95 per hour
Tractor drivers, truck drivers, bottom-blade operators and hoist operators	$1.90 per hour
All other workers	$1.80 per hour

For Planting and Cultivation:

Tractor Drivers	$1.85 per hour
All other workers	$1.80 per hour

Upper Red River Cotton Area: Hay harvesting is in final stages with 50 seasonal workers employed. Cotton defoliation is in progress and machine harvesting has started. Limited use of hand labor is expected. Pecan harvest is expected to begin within the next two weeks. Some 25 seasonal workers were engaged in general farm work. All labor demands being met with local labor.

Lower Red River Cotton Area: Ideal weather conditions permitted full scale field activities during the report week. Sweet potato, cotton and soybean harvests were in full swing with some 675 seasonal workrers employed. The sugar cane harvest started and about 150 seasonal workers were engaged in the harvest. Other crop harvests and general farm work accounted for the employment of approximately 250 workers. Local labor supplying all labor demands.

RECEIVED

Delta Cotton Area: All harvest activities were in full swing as excellent weather conditions prevailed. There were approximately 775 seasonal workers employed in the cotton harvest, 125 in sweet potato harvest and 100 in soybean harvest.

West Sugar Cane Area: The sugar cane harvest started and there were some 700 seasonal workers employed during the report week. This number is expected to increase

"CROP CONDITIONS CHANGE RAPIDLY. CONTACT THE NEAREST LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE LEAVING AREA."

EDWIN W. EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

F. C. DOYAL, JR.
ADMINISTRATOR

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Post Office Box 44094
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

May 10, 1972

IN REPLY REFER TO:
FSRMS

We believe that you will be interested in learning that our Department will open a full time Employment Service Office in LaPlace, Louisiana on May 15, 1972. This office will provide services to agricultural workers and employers in the parishes of St. Charles, St. James, and St. John the Baptist. The office is being located in the St. John the Baptist Parish Office Building in LaPlace through the excellent cooperative efforts of the governing bodies of these three parishes.

The office will operate five days a week with experienced staff to provide services to workers, in filling applications for work and referral and placements in job openings, and to employers in securing job orders and referring and placing workers to meet the employers' needs. Training programs will be developed, to the extent possible, for applicants and employers. These training programs usually result in providing a supply of workers who are trained in jobs which are in demand by local employers.

For these reasons, a Rural Manpower Service Representative will be assigned to the LaPlace Area Office to contact farmers and secure their job openings as well as recruiting the labor needed. The Rural Manpower Service Representative will gladly explain the various training programs to you during his visit.

The LaPlace Area Office is being instituted on a trial basis and its continuance and permanent status will depend upon the employers using the office to secure the workers they need. Since it will be impossible to contact all farmers immediately, you are urged to make known to the Area Office your worker needs prior to our visit. The office is the St. John the Baptist Parish Office Building, LaPlace, Louisiana, telephone number 652-9511.

Remember, the services offered by this Agency are provided free of charge to growers and workers alike. We shall appreciate your cooperating in making the LaPlace Area Office serve your needs as well as those of the entire three parish area.

Very truly yours,

F. C. Doyal, Jr.
Administrator

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
1001 North 23rd Street P.O. Box 44094
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Telephone (504) 348-2192 T.J. RAY - Chief of Rural Manpower Service

Bulletin No. 53 Volume XXIV January 4, 1972

STATE SUMMARY

Demand for seasonal labor continues to diminish as more crop activities come to an end. There were only 3100 seasonal workers employed during the report week ending 12-31-71, compared to 4025 employed during the previous week. Excessive soil moisture is hampering field work and delaying the harvest of sugarcane and scattered acreages of cotton and soybeans. Pecan harvest is over in the southern part of the state but continues in the large orchards in the north.

Upper Red River Cotton Area: Light rains interfered with the cotton harvest where approximately 50 seasonal workers were employed. There is still a light demand for cotton pickers. Most of the pecan crop has been harvested. Nevertheless, there were some 200 workers employed in the orchards and demand for labor will continue for the next few weeks.

Delta Cotton Area: Although the cotton and soybean harvests have been completed in most sections of the Delta Cotton Area, there is still a little activity around Ferriday where completion of the harvests has been delayed by wet field conditions. The pecan harvest continues. There were approximately 150 seasonal workers gathering pecans. Pine tree planting is active in the Monroe area with some 50 workers engaged in this activity.

Lower Red River Cotton Area: Harvest activities are rapidly drawing to a close in this area. The sugarcane harvest which is just about finished gave employment to approximately 100 seasonal workers during the past week. The pecan harvest is about 90 percent complete. Some 175 workers were engaged in this activity. Other farm work including livestock feeding and fence repairing furnished employment for about 25 seasonal workers.

West Sugarcane Area: The hot pepper harvest is continuing beyond last year's closing date due to continued warm weather. Employment in the harvest was up this past week due to the hiring of school youth during the holidays. There were approximately 275 workers employed. Sugarcane harvest gave employment to about 1250 workers during the past week. This activity is about over as most mills have now completed grinding. There were some 50 seasonal workers employed in various other farm activities.

East Sugarcane Area: All activities requiring the use of seasonal labor have been completed with the exception of sugarcane harvesting. There were approximately 150 seasonal workers employed in the harvest during this report week.

- over -

"CROP CONDITIONS CHANGE RAPIDLY. CONTACT THE NEAREST LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE LEAVING AREA."

EDWIN W. EDWARDS
GOVERNOR

F. C. DOYAL, JR.
ADMINISTRATOR

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Room 108
St. John the Baptist Parish Office Building
Airline Highway
LaPlace, Louisiana 70068

IN REPLY REFER TO:
FSRMS

As we approach the fourth month of operation in the LaPlace Area Office of the Louisiana Department of Employment Security, we feel it appropriate to offer a friendly reminder to you of the free service available through your LaPlace employment office to help you in filling your labor needs. By now you may have had occasion to use the office services by placing your job orders for needed workers. For this we are most appreciative and ask that any comments regarding our service be made known to this office. If you have not used the available services as yet, we urge you to make your worker needs known to the office by telephone, mail or personal visit so that the office can proceed at once to serve your request.

In order for the LaPlace Office to continue its service and justify its permanency in the three parish community of St. Charles, St. James and St. John the Baptist, it must have the full support of the employers by their using the facilities to help solve any manpower needs whether through job orders or the institution of training programs.

The employer personal visitation staff of our office is making every effort to personally visit each employer as quickly as possible, however, I am sure you understand the obvious problems involved in such a huge undertaking. Therefore, do not wait until a personal visit by our staff to let us know your needs. A telephone call, mail contact, or a visit to the office located in Room 108, St. John the Baptist Parish Office Building, Airline Highway, LaPlace, Louisiana, 70068, or telephone number 652-9511, will give the office the chance to serve you as expeditiously as possible.

The excellent cooperative efforts of the governing bodies of the three parish area in helping establish the LaPlace Office need to be backed up by the cooperative efforts of each and every employer in making use of the services and thereby helping the three parish community advance.

Very truly yours,

T. Hayes Walker

T. W. Walker, Manager
LaPlace Area Office

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
INCOME STABILIZER

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
1001 North 23rd Street P.O. Box 44094
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Telephone (504) 348-2192 T.J. RAY - Chief of Rural Manpower Service

Bulletin No. 21 Volume XXV May 30, 1972

STATE SUMMARY

Seasonal labor employment during the week ending 5/26/72 was estimated at approximately 5475 workers. This is an increase of some 1575 workers over the number reported for the previous week. The increase is due largely to ideal weather conditions which prevailed over the state allowing unlimited field activity.

Upper Red River Cotton Area: Good weather conditions allowed full use of machines. Cotton planting is complete. There were approximately 25 seasonal workers hoeing cotton, 50 cultivating and 25 harvesting vegetables, 50 in hay harvesting activities and 50 in general farm work. Labor demand being met with local workers.

Lower Red River Cotton Area: Weather conditions were ideal throughout the entire report week. Good progress was made in all local farm activities and crops showed rapid growth and plant development. There were approximately 825 seasonal workers employed in the area during the week in the following activities: cotton planting, 75; cotton cultivation, 100; cabbage harvest, 75; Irish potato harvest, 150; soybean planting, 100; hay harvest, 100, pepper cultivation, 25; sweet potato planting, 150; pecan tree spraying, 25; and 25 in general farm work.

Delta Cotton Area: Increased temperatures and relative humidity have improved condition of crops. With no rain field activities were unlimited and employment of seasonal labor showed a marked increase. There were approximately 525 seasonal workers engaged in cotton cultivation and 175 in cotton planting. Soybean planting gave employment to some 75 workers. There were 50 seasonal workers engaged in peach thinning and harvest, 25 in sweet potato planting, 25 in tomato cultivation and 50 in soil preparation.

West Sugar Cane Area: Greatly improved weather conditions allowed near maximum field activities. Sugar cane cultivation gave employment to some 325 seasonal workers. Approximately 225 workers were employed in the harvest of Irish potatoes and beans, 100 in hay harvest, 50 cultivating hot peppers and 50 in other crop activities.

East Sugar Cane Area: Demand for seasonal labor increased as ideal weather conditions allowed maximum field activities. There were approximately 50 seasonal workers cultivating sugar cane 50 planting and cultivating corn, 75 planting soybeans, 75 planting sweet potatoes, 75 in hay harvest activities, 25 planting cotton and 25 harvesting Irish potatoes.

Strawberry Area: Cultivation and harvest of vegetables continue under fair skies. The market is good and demand is steady. Snap bean harvest demanded the largest number of seasonal workers with approximately 850 employed. There were 450 seasonal

"CROP CONDITIONS CHANGE RAPIDLY. CONTACT THE NEAREST LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE LEAVING AREA."